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VOL. XX NO. 254 BOMBAY: MONDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1932

TORIES TORPEDO GANDHI-RELEASE PROPOSAL

PREMIER FOR SECURING HIS CO-OPERATION

Efforts To Dispense With Formal Peace Pact

MINISTERS NERVOUS OVER ANOTHER GANDHI VISIT TO LONDON

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

LONDON, Oct. 23.

It is stated that the Premier had sponsored a proposal for Gandhiji's release and securing his co-operation. It is supported by Mr. Baldwin and Lord Irwin and the National Labourites but the Tories succeeded in torpedoing it with the help of the Simonites.

GOVT'S NEW MOVE

It is believed that the National Government contemplate adopting the following policy after informal interviews between the Premier, Lord Sankey and Dr. Sapru Mr. Jayakar Mr. Kelkar and the Agakhan on the 14th of November.

PREMIER'S DECLARATION

The Premier will makea declaration on behalf of the Cabinet during the first week of the Conference on the necessity of expediting the bill. After the declaration Mr. Sastri and other friends are expected to persuade Gandhiji to accept the government bonafides and to discontinue non co-operation during the Conference sittings.

DISPENSING WITH PEACE PACT.

If Mr. Sastri succeeds in this effort Gandhi and the other politicals are to bereleased, thus dispensing with formal peace pact.

Some of the ministers are inclined to take the view that as the MacDonald Government is already becoming unpopular over the unemployment, Ottawa issues another visit to London by Gandhiji will cause considerable damage to the Government prestige as he may repeat visits to the unemployed areas in the same manner as he did last time.

"CONSULTATIONS WITH GANDHIJI ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL"

(From Our Staff Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Oct. 23.

Birla House was again the centre of communal peace parleys to-day.

Pandit Malaviya had prolonged discussions with Prof. Jodhsing, Sardars Gopalsing and Shivdayalsing who arrived from Lahore this morning.

THE PUNJAB QUESTION.

It is understood the discussions centred round the adjustment of seats in the Punjab.

Raja Narendranath and Sardar Sundersing Majitha could not come owing to previous engagements, but those who came had held consultations with them and ascertained their views.

Dr. Mahmood also arrived this morning and was present at Birla House. He had talks with Dr. Moonje and Maulana Shaukat Ali. The Maulana held consultation with Pandit Malaviya again before leaving for Alwar this evening.

CONSULTING GANDHIJI ESSENTIAL.

It is understood Maulana Shaukat Ali would try to secure an interview with Gandhiji if Government persist in not releasing the latter as he firmly believes the stage has been reached when consulting Gandhiji is absolutely essential.

WITHOUT COMMUNAL SETTLEMENT?

Mr. Jinnah On Gloomy Prospects Of R. T. C.

LONDON, Oct. 23.

The absence of commual settlement in India renders the prospects of the new Conference in London decidedly gloomy according to Mr. M. A. Jinnah.

Interviewed by Reuter Mr. Jinnah declared that the most effective safeguards both for Hindus and Muslims depended on the settlement of communal differences the establishment of friendly relations and co-operation which would guarantee a smooth and just working of the future Constitution. Given such conditions, self-government was within their grasp. No other method with all sacrifices by one or the other alone could win Swaraj for India. As long as there was no settlement, British must arbitrate and it followed that arbitrator must possess powers and instruments with which to enforce his decision.

WHY THIS WRANGLING?

Continuing, Mr. Jinnah said that the two Round Table Conferences had not achieved much because we had not been able to settle communal difficulties and now, on the eve of the third, which was to be last—and decisions must be taken this time—we were still wrangling over communal settlement and most, if not all of our energy and time would be wasted here in that controversy with the manifest result that the question of the extent of transfer of power and responsibility to be placed in Indian hands, especially at the Centre, would not receive a concentrated, solid and united attention from the representatives of British India.

APPEAL TO LEADERS.

It was most probable that His Majesty's Government would have to take decision. It would be faced with the following situation. Firstly, probably there would be no agreement between Indian princes; Secondly, it was doubtful whether British Indian delegates would agree amongst themselves; thirdly, the agreement between India, Britain and British India was not likely; and fourthly, Congress would remain outlawed. Therefore the decisions already taken would have to be thrust down the throat of India and passed off as an agreed scheme or else as the best His Majesty's Government could do in the interests of India.

Mr. Jinnah concluded by urging the leaders of both communities to come to settlement before they arrived in London for Conference.—Reuter.

BRITAIN'S NOTE TO CHILEAN GOVT.

"Happy To Enter Into Official Relations"

LONDON, Oct. 22.

Sir H. Hilton. British Ambassador at Santiago, yesterday, handed notes to Chilean Foreign Minister stating that Governments of United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand and Canada were happy to enter into official relations with Chilean Government as at present constituted. A similar note was also presented by the United States Ambassador.

The present Chilean Government came into power on September 15 when Senor Davila was replaced.—B. O. W.

Call Truce With Congress

LANSBURY ON R. T. C. PROSPECTS

LONDON, Oct. 23.

Although the names of delegates invited to the Round Table Conference have evoked considerable interest here, there is at present little disposition to comment on them on the part of the press or politicians.

Mr. Lansbury interviewed by Reuter said that he much regretted that it had not been possible to arrange for the Congress to be represented by Mr. Gandhi. He expressed the opinion that no arrangements which might be reached were likely to be acceptable unless accepted by the Congress. He would like to see another effort to effect at least truce between the Government and the Congress on the lines of the Irwin-Gandhi Pact. He, however, was not mean enough to do other than wish discussions success.—Reuter.

Benares Leader Released

SIVAPRASAD GUPTA SERIOUSLY ILL

BENARES, Octn 23.

Babu Sivaprasad Gupta, the Cogress leader, who had been suffering from the effects of an attack of paralysis, was released from Lucknow Gaol this morning due to serious illness.

He will undergo treatment in the Lucknow Medical College Hospital.—A. P.

PHENOMENAL RISE
In Circulation Of The Sunday Chronicle
WHY?
It has doubled in size and caters for a variety of tastes
Single Copy—Only for an Anna

CHEAP MONEY IN LONDON MARKET

SPECIAL CABLE.

LONDON, Oct. 22.

On Money market, although supplies of floating credit were rather more usable during week, Government again benefited by the present era of cheap money and were able to place this week's issue of Treasury Bills at an average rate of 13 shilling 7 pence. The Stock Exchange to-day was dull and uninteresting.

Commodity market also were featureless. Wall Street opened easy. Speculative confidence was shaken by yesterday's decline.—Reuter.

ALLAHABAD CONFERENCE

Date Changed To Nov. 3

NEW DELHI, Oct. 23.

Pandit Govind Malaviya has issued the following statement to the press:

"To enable members of the Legislative Assembly and the Punjab Legislative Council, which both meet on November 7, at Delhi and Lahore respectively, to attend them, Pandit Malaviya in consultation with Maulana Shaukat Ali, has changed the date of the Allahabad Conference to Thursday, November 3. Panditji is further requesting Hindu and Sikh leaders who will attend the Conference to reach Allahabad two days earlier, that is on November 1, to hold preliminary discussions amongst themselves."

Panditji is not leaving tonight."—A. P.

REMIT ENHANCED ASSESSMENT

Bhiwandi Peasants' Demand

(From A Correspondent.)

BHIWANDI, Oct. 22.

A conference of the peasants of Bhiwandi Taluka was held at Awale under the presdentship of Mr. D. J. Zunzarrao. About 500 agriculturists from all parts of the Taluka were present.

Resolutions requesting the Government to remit this year the enhanced assessment of last Survey Settlement and to suspend the work of fixing boundary stones this year, as was done last year were passed.

A Union of the peasants of the Taluka was formed to redress the grievances of the agriculurists as also to improve their lot by spread of education. A committee of the Union was also formed to carry out the aims and objects of the Union.

ANTI-UNTOUCHABILITY DAY

To-day's Meeting In Arya Samaj Mandir

Anti-Untouchability Day" will be celebrated to-day (Sunday) in the Arya Samaj Temple, Girgaum Back Road according to the following programme:—

(1) Harijans and caste-Hindus will fetch water together from the well and drink it jointly.

(2) Harijans will perform Sandhya, Yajna and prayer.

(3) Bhajans will be sung by Harijan Bhajan Mandali.

(4) Speeches on "remobal of Untouchability" will be delivered by Swami Omkar Sachidanandji, Pt. Devijendranathji Shastri, Mr. Shivdas Chapsi and others.

DELHI FORT ISOLATED?

Telegraph & 'Phone Wires Tampered With

NEW DELHI, Oct. 23.

A report has been received that telephone and telegraph wires leading into and connecting Delhi Fort with outside have been tampered with. Vigorous police investigations are proceeding.

So far no clue of the culprits has been found.—A. P.

R. T. C. PACKED WITH COMMUNALISTS

No Smooth-Working Of Reforms Without Congress

IRWIN'S CONCILIATORY POLICY, SURE WAY OUT OF IMPASSE, SAYS SIR CHIMANLAL

BOMBAY, Oct. 23.

"I am disappointed at the composition of the British India Delegation to the Third Round Table Conference announced this morning," declared Sir Chimanlal Setalvad in an interview with the Associated Press to-day.

"It is difficult" he added, "to account for the omission of certain representative Indians whose presence at the Conference, I think, would have been most valuable.

UNREPRESENTATIVE.

"Reuter, wiring from London, says that in as much as at this stage all outstanding questions have to be finally settled, the chief consideration in the selection of delegates has been to secure the representation of groups and interests concerned with the whole field of discussion.

"I certainly agree with that view. Now that the communal question has been put out of the way by the Premier's decision, one had expected that the selection would include persons who were best qualified to deal with the important constitutional questions to be tackled. Unfortunately, however, this apparently, has not been done.

LIBERALS IGNORED.

"It is difficult, again, to account for the omission from the list of Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri and Mr. Chintamani, who, like Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, have no communal bias and are by their record of public service and equipment, best qualified to assist in framing a constitution. The Liberal Party which is, next to the Congress, the best organised Nationalist Party not based on communal considerations has been practically ignored. Mr. Chintamani is the official President of the Liberal Federation for the year and Mr. Sastri is a very prominent Liberal. Irrespective of their position in the Liberal Party they are outstanding figures in the Indian public life. In the previous Conferences there were about thirteen Indian Liberals out of roughly a total of hundred, and they made valuable contribution to the discussions, but in the present list there is only one.

ALL COMMUNALISTS.

"Looking at Muslim representation, one cannot avoid feeling that the large majority of those selected are avowedly very communal in their outlook. It is curious that barring H. H. the Aga Khan, almost all of them have opposed the Lucknow Conference move for a Hindu-Muslim settlement. Not a single nationalist has been invited, but the most unaccountable omission is that of Mr. Jinnah. He has been a prominent Muslim leader in public life, of considerable Nationalist outlook and had acquitted himself well in the previous Conference. As he is in London and easily available the public would like to know the reason for excluding him from the deliberations in the final stage.

NO STATES DELEGATION!

"It is also surprising that one person who should have been there in Indian States Delegation finds no place. It is well-known what a valuable and effective part Sir K. N. Haskar has played in evolving the idea of an All-India Federation and making it acceptable to the Princes at the previous Conferences. He would have been most helpful in bringing about a satisfactory settlement between Princes and British India regarding the most difficult and important questions which have to be solved before the Federation can come into being.

CONGRESS CO-OPERATION ESSENTIAL.

"One cannot also help regretting that no attempt is being made to secure the co-operation of the Congress Party in these final discussions. It is obvious that it is essential that such co-operation should be secured in order that the resulting constitution may have fair chances of smooth working. It is perfectly true that so long as the Congress continues civil disobedience, it is not possible for the Government to seek its co-operation but surely it should not be difficult to devise an honourable way out of the present impasse.

"What Lord Irwin did in 1931 should, I think, be easy to repeat in 1932. Both the Congress and the Government should be prepared not to stand on false notions of prestige and find a way out for restoring peace in the land and for evolving a Constitution satisfactory to India."

It will be remembered that long before the selection of delegates was undertaken, Sir Chimanlal had made it clear that he would be unable to proceed to England in winter in consequence of his recent illness.—A. P.

Lucknow Conference & Bombay Muslims

PUBLIC MEETING TO-MORROW

Under the joint auspices of the Khilafat Committee, and the Bombay Majlis-i-Ahrar a mass public meeting of the Muslims of Bombay will be held to-morrow (Tuesday) at Chhota Kabrastan at 9 p.m. (S.T.) to support Lucknow Unity Conference.

PRINTING FORGED CURRENCY NOTES

BENARES, Oct. 23.

The Additional Sessions Judge of Benares yesterday convicted seven persons under sections 120 B and 488 A and D, I.P.C., for printing forged currency notes and circulating them.

One of the accused was sentenced to seven years' imprisonment, four to five years each and two to three years each.—A. P.

138151

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WANTED— Half provincial and SUB-DIVISIONAL ORGANISORS for a First Class Insurance Company having miscellaneous trade depots also on decent salaries for personal work and overriding 5 per cent; office allowance Rs. 50/- and 30/-. Apply to Box No. 1755, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED — LIFE ASSURANCE ORGANISER for Central Provinces and Berar by the National Indian Life Insurance Co., Ltd., only experienced men with local influence need apply. Write stating previous record and terms asked to:—12, Mission Row, Calcutta.
A 5695

WANTED—Four FIELD INSPECTORS for The Country Insurance Co., Ltd., to be attached to Bombay Branch. Starting salary Rs. 50/- plus Inter-class Railway fare and Rs. 1-8 as daily allowance when on business tour of the Company—Small investment in the company shall be necessary on joining. Please apply MENUR & CO., Stephen House Calcutta or Mr. S. Raha, B.A., B.L., SECRETARY, (on tour) COSMOPOLITAN HOTEL, Frere Road, Bombay, (Interview between 3 to 5 p. m.
A R 8233

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PARSI YOUTH, knowing mill stores, salesmanship, accounts, typing, wants JOB in any capacity, up-country. No objection. Apply to Box No. 1825, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
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P

GEM SYSTEM OF CUTTING (Tailoring) in HINDI, KANARESE and ENGLISH. Each copy at Rs. 3. Postage 6 annas. Sumpige Shamarao, 143, Princess Street, Bombay.
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LOST—On 18th October at Sholapur Cloth Shop, Kalbadevi Road, one small LEATHER BAG, containing personal papers and original certificates. Undersigned will reward if any body returns the same to the following address: B. Mukhorjee Himalal (2nd Floor), Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
PB R 8254

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WANTED—Educated and beautiful match for an Agarwal Garg, healthy and good looking bachelor of 22 who has passed M. Sc. and LL.B. recently son of a very rich and respectable gentleman in U. P. Please send horoscope and photo to Box No. 1827, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
M R 8255

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Bombay Municipality

TENDERS for the purchase of rights of cultivating and cutting grass, picking fruits and removing leaves, fishing, cultivating and removing Shingodas in Salsette Division will be received upto 1 p.m. (B.T.) on the 17th November, 1932.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant in sealed envelope superscribed "Tenders for the purchase of the rights in Salsette."

Forms of conditions of the sale of rights together with the particulars of the different lots can be had at the Office of the Hydraulic Engineer, on payment of Re. 1/- per copy.

By order of the
Municipal Commissioner,
N. V. MODAK.
Ag. Hydraulic Engineer.
Dated 21st October, 1932.
5693

NOTICE

THE KHATAU MAKANJI SPINNING & WEAVING CO LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Confirmatory Extraordinary General Meeting of the shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Luxmi Building, Ballard Pier, Fort, Bombay. on FRIDAY, the 4th November, 1932, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) for the purpose of considering, and if thought fit, confirming the following resolution as a Special Resolution, which was passed at the General Meeting of the shareholders of the Company, held on 14th October, 1932:—

"That Art. 30 of the Company's Articles of Association be amended to read as follows:—

'Article 30. There shall be paid to the Company in respect of the transfer or transmission of any number of shares to the same party by one instrument or at one time, such sum not exceeding annas four per share as the Board may from time to time determine PROVIDED THAT the amount payable in respect of any one instrument of Transfer shall not exceed Rs. Ten."

By Order of the Board of Directors,
R. A. TARKHAD.
Secretary.
5696

Public Notice

PUBLIC IS HEREBY INFORMED that my Son L. GULAB CHAND GODHA has started a business and intends starting business at other places. He is doing this against my wishes as well as against the wishes of my other sons. I and my other sons or our firm are not at all responsible for any such business started by Gulab Chand. Any person dealing with him will do so at his own risk.

SUNTLAL,
Proprietor Baboomull & Co., Jewellers.
DELHI. 5689

Public Notices

Notification by the Commissioner of Police, Bombay

NO. 12451/151-IMP. OF 1932.

The following draft of a notification, which it is proposed to issue under clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 22 of the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902 (Bombay IV of 1902), is published as required by sub-section (2) of the said section for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that any objections or suggestions which may be received in writing by the Commissioner of Police from any person or persons with regard to the said draft on or before the 3rd November 1932 will be duly considered:—

DRAFT NOTIFICATION.

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 22 of the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902 (Bombay IV of 1902), the Commissioner of Police has made the following additional rule:—

9. Regulation of Traffic at Excelsior, Empire and Capitol Cinemas:—

(a) Excelsior Cinema.—All vehicles shall set down on Bastion Road facing North and draw off the same way.

Owner driven vehicles shall park against the south side pavement of Ravelin Street facing West, i.e. towards the maidan.

Chauffeur driven cars and engaged taxis shall park on Murzban Road between Ravelin Street and Wallace Street facing South and on both sides of Wallace Street west of Bastion Road facing East. Taxis plying for hire will be permitted to stand only on the west side of Bastion Road from the south of Wallace Street corner and will face North.

All vehicles will take up passengers facing North and draw off into Ravelin Street East and West and thence into Hornby Road and Waudby Road. No vehicles of any description will be permitted to stand on either Ravelin Street or Wallace Street east of Bastion Road.

(b) Empire Cinema.—All vehicles proceeding to the Empire Cinema main entrance must proceed via Murzban Road and set down on Bastion Road facing South.

Owner driven vehicles shall park on the west side of Bastion Road facing South.

Chauffeur driven cars including engaged taxis shall park on the south sides of Murzban Road facing North-east.

Taxis plying for hire shall stand on the Rank North of the Empire Theatre facing South-west.

All vehicles will take up at the main entrance facing South and will draw off the same way, i.e. down Bastion Road South and into Ravelin Street East, i.e. to the left side of its junction with Bastion Road.

(c) Capitol Cinema.—All vehicles shall set down passengers at the front entrance facing North and draw off the same way.

Owner driven vehicles shall park on the south side of Waudby Road facing South-west. The point where the first car will be parked shall be the Waudby Road Entrance to the Theatre.

Chauffeur driven cars and engaged taxis shall park on the north side of Murzban Road facing North-east. In the event of there being extra heavy traffic, the north side of Ravelin Street and the east side of Waudby Road will be utilized for parking purposes.

Taxis plying for hire shall stand on the Rank on the south side of Murzban Road facing North-east.

All vehicles will take up at the main entrance and draw off the same way.

No chauffeur driven cars or engaged taxis will be allowed to take up at the side entrance on Waudby Road.

No cars will be allowed to stand in front of the Cinema.

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office,
Bombay, 7th Oct., 1932.
5602.

Bombay Art Society

The 42ND EXHIBITION OF PICTURES will be held at the TOWN HALL, Bombay, in January 1933. For prospectus apply to the HON SECRETARY, Bombay Art Society, Secretariat, Fort, Bombay.
5644

THE EXCELSIOR

To-day at 6-30 and 10 P. M.
Comedy Cocktail of brand new nonsense.
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To-day at 6-30 and 10 P. M.
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First time on Western Electric Sound System.
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The romance of a beautiful flower girl with a gay Count masquerading as a famous cabaret-star
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JOHN BOLES & EVELYN LAYE
SONGS, MUSIC, and the GAY NIGHT LIFE of BUDAPEST!
Also short COMIC and CARTOON

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the firm of SANEHIRAM JOHORMULL of Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, in which our client Babu Sriram Jhunjhunwalla was a partner has been DISSOLVED and the Power of Attorney granted by our client Babu Sreeram Jhunjhunwalla of No. 43, Banstolla Street, Calcutta, along with his brother Ramkumar Jhunjhunwalla in favour of Sewchandrai (Rameswar) Tulshan of Bombay, to act on behalf of our client's said firm has been cancelled. Sewchandrai (Rameswar) Tulshan has no longer any authority to act on our clients' behalf or on behalf of the said firm of Sanehiram Johormull. Any person dealing with him will do so at his own risk.

Dated this 19th day of October 1932.

P. D. HIMATUNGHA & CO.,
Attorneys for Sreeram Jhunjhunwalla,
6, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta.
8687

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the firm of SANEHIRAM JOHORMULL, of Kalbadevi Road Bombay in which our client Babu Sreeram Jhunjhunwalla was a partner has been dissolved and the authority granted to any person whatsoever to act on behalf of the said firm has been cancelled. No person is now holding any authority to act on behalf of the said firm.

Dated this 19th day of October, 1932.

P. D. HIMATUNGHA & CO.,
Attorneys for Sreeram Jhunjhunwalla,
6, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta.
8688.

NOTICE

Re: Estate of JAMSETJI EDULJI COLAH a Customs Clearing Broker, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of the abovenamed Jamsetji Edulji Colah, deceased, who died at Bombay, on or about the 15th day of January, 1932, and the Probate of whose Will having effect throughout the Bombay Presidency was granted on the 12th day of October, 1932, to Kaiknusnru Mancherji Colah and Bai Dinbai Edalji Colah of Bombay, are hereby required to send in their claims to the said Executors at the Office of Messrs. Shamrao Minocheher and Hiralal their attorneys at No. 95, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay, within one calendar month from the date hereof, at the expiration of which time the said Executors will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have notice.

Dated this 20th day of October, 1932.

SHAMRAO MINOCHEHAR & HIRALAL.
Attorneys for the Executors.
5679

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Congress Volunteers In Allahabad High Court

Wave National Flag And Are Arrested

(From A Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 22.

Congress volunteers gained entry into Sessions Judge's Court to-day by ringing with clients one of them after distributing leaflets pulled out a small Congress flag from his "Kurta" and all three raised Congress slogans. They were arrested and taken to the lock-up.

Five volunteers who were sentenced in connection with demonstrations in the High Court on the 20th instant are being proceeded with also under Section 17 (1) Criminal Law Amendment Act for assisting the operations of unlawful association. Arrangements are complete for the Swadeshi Exhibition to be opened on October 26. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru is expected to perform the opening ceremony.

MEMORY MAN SELLS HIS HEAD

London Doctors' Deal

Datas, the memory man, has arranged that on his death his head shall be given to the medical school at King's College Hospital, Denmark Hill, London.

For this he is to receive £1,000 down, £99 a quarter for life, a grave for four and a coffin.

A group of doctors associated with the College of Physicians are guaranteeing the money. They wish to find an explanation for his extraordinary memory by analysing his bain.

"They are ensuring that I shall never want," said Datas, "but as long as I can keep on performing I should never touch the money. I should like to leave it to the hospital but if my family need it will go to them."

"The grave is to be in Norwood Cemetery and will be for myself, my wife, my son, Victor Datas, and my daughter, Irene, who is now Mrs. Coatsmith."

Datas, who is reputed to have the world's best memory and can state 2,000 facts and dates of the Great War, knows the name of every Derby winner for the last 50 years. He rattles off dates at a lightning speed.

In 1924 four American doctors paid £10,000 for the head of Datas, but he outlived them all and his head became his own.

THE CHINESE PUZZLE

The Romans, always downright, made a desolation and called it peace: the Japanese, going one better, invite us to admire their peace while they make war. Only a few days ago they told us how they had to recognise "Manchukuo" because the Manchurians could not be restrained from revolting against China and setting up an independent State. Now a budget of newspapers arrives from the Far East. It makes odd reading. Count Hayashi, president of the South Manchuria Railway, says that Henry Pu-yi, the head of the new State, rarely goes out because of personal danger. On August 28 a large force of insurgents attacked Mukden, started fires in the arsenal, destroyed aeroplanes, and kept up a fight against Japanese and Manchukuo forces for some hours. Worse follows. Some of the Manchukuo police, who should have represented at its highest the passionate affection of the Manchurian people for independence (and Japan), so far forgot themselves that they had to be disarmed by the Japanese troops. It looks as though the Japanese were mistaken about the feeling of the Chinese in Manchuria. They should have asked some one. There are 30,000,000 of the Chinese, and what can you do with 30,000,000 Chinese who refuse to love you in spite of your machine-guns and who are better and more enduring as settlers, farmers, and particularly bandits than their invaders? An awkward business.—"Manchester Guardian."

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Meteorology In Polar Regions

SYSTEMATIC CHARTING IS ESSENTIAL

The meteorologists of the world are now engaged in the routine of special polar observations during the period August, 1932, to August, 1933. By an internationally organised effort they hope to gain much new knowledge concerning the behaviour of the atmosphere in the polar regions. Meteorological study is pointing ever more definitely to the poles as the seat of important factors which govern the weather in moderate latitudes. The Scandinavian meteorologists, led by Bierknes have developed a theory of the origin of cyclones in regions where there is a sharp change in air temperature. The cold air from the poles is supposed to pour down towards the equator and the "polar front" is the scene of the cyclonic formation. Their theory has had great practical success in weather forecasting. But no one has yet observed the "polar front." Systematic observations in the polar regions for one year might discover this important and elusive agent.

The exploit of Professor Piccard have familiarised the public with the existence of the stratosphere. They have heard how he has been the first man to rise above the troubled surface regions of the atmosphere into a stratum where the temperature is constant. The height of this ceiling to the surface atmosphere is about fifteen miles at the equator, eight or nine miles in Central European latitudes, five miles at the North Pole, and probably lower at the South Pole. Meteorologists believe the main currents in the surface atmosphere may be caused by disturbances in the stratosphere.. As the stratosphere is lowest in the polar regions, it is most easily studied there. If the surges from the poles are due to disturbances in the stratosphere over the poles their origin may be detected. Again, the surges of polar air may be affected by the sea in the north polar basin. M. Schouleikin has discussed the necessity for studying the currents in the Arctic basin, the movements of ice and dissipation of heat accumulated from the summer sunshine. He mentions the possible effects of the large discharges of warm water from the Rivers Ob and Yenisei on the climate of the Kara Sea, and compares them with the effects of the Gulf Stream on Atlantic climate. Is it possible that the great Siberian rivers, by modifying the Arctic Sea and atmosphere and hence the polar front, are having some effect on the climate of Britain? It is an interesting even if speculative suggestion.

POLAR WEATHER.

Besides possible influence on the weather, the events in the higher layers have much importance for broadcasting. Long-distance short-wave broadcasting is dependent on the existence of the Kennelly-Heaviside layer. If this layer of electrically conducting air did not exist radio waves directed upwards would leave the earth, whereas, in fact, they are reflected down. The conducting layers in the atmosphere are also important in problems of long-distance telegraphy writes Scientific the correspondent of "Maschester Guardian." The currents in these layers induce currents in the surface of the earth which interfere with the currents in the telegraph wires. The conducting layers in the atmosphere are connected with the appearance in polar latitudes of the aurorae. Thus observation of the aurorae may lead to new knowledge concerning the nature of the atmospheric conducting layers which influence broadcasting and telegraphy.

Systematic charting of polar weather is also desirable in view of the possibility of starting new air routes between the continents, especially in the northern hemisphere. In the future a short cut across the North Pole may become a standard route to Japan and China.

The first suggestion for a polar year was made by an Austrian officer, Lieutenant Karl Weyprecht, in 1875. He died before the first polar year—August, 1882, to August, 1883. Weyprech had contended that isolated polar expeditions and observations required to be strengthened by systematic observations from many stations during a given period. The results of the first polar year in the charting of the earth's magnetic field and in weather forecasting justified his idea brilliantly. After the passage of forty-five years the need of a fresh polar year became pressing. In 1927 Admiral Dominik, of the Deutsche Seewarte (naval observatory), suggested that a polar year should be held on the jubilee of the first polar year of 1882-3. During the last five years elaborate arrangements have been organised by meteorologists under the presidency of Dr. La Cour, of Copenhagen. The International Committee is formed of British Danish, German, Dutch, American, Soviet, Finnish, French, Norwegian, and Swedish scientists. Numerous special committees have organised the observation of a particular phenomena, such as radio. The economic depression has prevented the accomplishment of the full plans. For example, the Antarctic has been omitted, as the southern countries could not afford to support the expeditions.

EASE AND SWIFTNESS.

The United States have established two stations in Alaska Great Britain has a station at Fort Rae, on the Great Slave Lake. The Canadians themselves have established a station at Chesterfield Inlet in Hudson Bay and at Meanhook and Sitka. The Danes have several stations in West Greenland—at Thule. Godhavn, and Julianehaab,—while the Dutch, French, and Norwegians have stations on East Greenland. Sweden has a station at Spitzbergen, and Austria on the Norwegian Island of Jan Mayen. Holland and Switzerland have mountain stations in Iceland. The climates at high altitudes on Arctic mountains are less severe than at sea level. Norway has expanded the work of the many stations which have made notable observations of aurorae under the direction of Professor Stormer. Great Britain has sent a party under the director of Professor E. V. Appleton to Tromso in Norway. which naturally is concerned with radio observations. The Soviet have numerous stations at Dickson Harbour and other points on the northern coast of Europe and Asia. The Dutch have a flight of aeroplanes in Iceland for observations in the upper air. Standardisation of instruments and of records, even of the type and page of the final printed reports, has been carefully thought out, so that the results will be available with the maximum ease and swiftness.

WHAT ENGLAND IS THINKING

Solicitor's Strong Criticism

The high cost of litigation in England was severely criticized in a paper by Mr. A. C. Hillier, of Bath at the annual Provincial meeting of the Law Society in mall week. He blamed. not any branch of the legal profession. but a system "effete and wasteful and obsolete, which needed drastic revision." He also discussed various means of remedying this state of English legal procedure.

The high cost of litigation in Britain, he said, placed it beyond the reach of any but the very poor. who could indulge in litigation for nothing, and the very rich.

As to the county courts, he had analysed many files of papers, and one fact emerged most clearly—in cases where counsel was employed the costs were on an average double those in which the solicitor himself conducted the case throughout. The work necessary for solicitors to undertake in order that they might adequately instruct counsel really meant that almost every item of work was duplicated, and the present system entailed the employment of two or more men to do the work of one.

That was not meant to be, and in fact it was not, an attack on any persons or body of persons. He was merely attacking an effete and wasteful and obsolete system.

The "two-thirds rule" ought to be abolished entirely. No kind of logical or business argument existed for its retention. It was a matter of the gravest importance to the public. Counsel's remuneration ought to be put on a much more satisfactory basis. They ought to be able to sue for their fees in the same way as any other professional man. and be liable also to the same extent as anyone else for neglect of duty.

COURT HOURS.

He agreed with the view expressed by the London Chamber of Commerce that arrangements ought to be made whereby litigants and lawyers should know some time in advance the exact day when the case in which they were interested would come on for hearing. Courts ought to sit for much longer hours than they did, and the ancient custom called the "Long Vacation" was productive of a great deal of delay and expense, which ought to be avoided. Vacations ought to be taken in rotation in the same way as the rest of the community, so that the work of the Courts should proceed uninterruptedly throughout the year.

The court fees, both in the county court and in the higher courts, were much too high and needed drastic revision.

His emphatic view was that it was not the Bar, nor themselves, who were responsible for the dreadfully high cost of litigation in this country; it was the utterly effete, wasteful, and ponderous system, which needed the most drastic revision.

As regards arbitration, he had seen more thousands of pounds wasted in litigation arising out of arbitration than, he thought, from any other cause, and he would advise a client to litigate every time.

COUNTY COURT JURISDICTION.

The jurisdiction of the county court ought to be very much extended. It should be given unlimited jurisdiction in divorce cases, particularly those of the category known as "undefended," 99 per cent. of which were matters of pure routine.

Mr. Hillier also considered that rights of appeal should be rigidly curtailed, and that the fusion of their two professions, the Bar and solicitors, had got to come, and from the point of view of the public the sooner the better.

A MORE SOBER ENGLAND

BIG DECLINE IN CONVICTIONS

THE GROWTH OF CLUBS

The number of premises licensed for the sale of intoxicating liquor on Jan. 1, 1931, was 77,336 or 486 fewer than a year earlier. It is expected that during the year there would be a further decline of 449. leaving a total of about 76,886 licences at the beginning of the present year. The total in 1895 was 103,341 licences

At the beginning of 1931 registered clubs numbered 13,947, having increased by 121 during the previous twelve months. During the past year it was estimated that they had further increased by about 430. In 1905 registered clubs totalled 6.589. Since 1904 on-licences had decreased by 22,143, while clubs had increased by 7,358.

The total number of convictions for drunkenness in England and Wales was 42,343 in he year 1931, compared with 53,080 for 1930—a decrease of 19,737, or 20.23 per cent.

A GENERAL DECREASE.

This decrease was common to all parts of the country. In England 57 per cent. of the arrests took place during the week-end and 60 per cent. in Wales, though only 2 per cent. took place in Wales on Sundays.

The highest number of convictions ever recorded was 207,171 in 1905. Last year's total is the lowest with the exception of 1918, when only 29,075 convictions were recorded.

Of the convictions 83 per cent relate to males, representing 28.73 per 10,000, and 17 per cent. to females, representing 5.08 per 10,000 of the population aged 21 years and upwards. The convictions of males during 1931 was 21.20 per cent. less than in 1930, and of females 15.08 per cent. less than in 1930.

The cases of convictions due to drinking methylated spirits increased by 22.27 per cent., from 476 (336 males, 140 females) in the year 1930 to 582 (409 males, 173 females) in 1931. The number of these convictions during 1931 amounted to 15, or more, in four places—Liverpool 63, London County 24, Cardiff 41, and Swansea 15.

SOBER/ST COUNTY AND TOWN.

Rutland is the most sober county and Walsall the most sober borough according to the statistics.

In Rutland there were no convictions for drunkenness during the year, while at Walsall they only aggregated 0.30 per 10,000 of the population.

Pembroke had the highest average among the counties with 25.58 per 10,000 of the population, or nearly double the next highest, Northumberland, where the average was 14.29 per 10,000 of the population.

The highest among the big towns was the City of London with an average of 218.26 per 10,000 of the population, 85 convictions producing this average. The County of London was the next highest with an average of 35.10 per 10,000 of the population.

Clue to No. 2 (Butter)—All children prefer Polson's Butter.

"Mind . . . 3 . . . . 4 . . . . . 7 . . . . 4 . . . . . 9"

A "caption" is selected for 'this picture,' but the actual words are withdrawn and replaced by dots. Each dot denotes a letter and each group of dots represents a word, for example: "Daddy, I want to whisper" would look like this:—Daddy . I . . . . 4 . . 2 . . . . . 7 It is left to the ingenuity of competitors to find the words that fit each series of dots for the above and three other pictures to follow. Watch for these pictures each week and in between enjoy Polson's Coffee and Butter. Four pictures with hidden captions form the entire competition which is divided into 2 parts. Part one for No. 1 and No. 3 make one complete entry for the Coffee competition. Part two for No. 2 and No. 4 make one complete entry for the Butter competition. These pictures Nos. 1, 2, 3 & 4, will appear in rotation in this paper once per week on the 'same day' until the middle of December. Competitors must find the four hidden captions and each entry must be accompanied by one Present ticket from a 1 lb. Polson's Coffee tin for the Coffee section and from a 1 lb. Polson's Pasteurised Butter tin for the Butter section. Otherwise it is not eligible for prizes. Make as many entries as you please. The title for each picture has been decided on and is kept in a sealed cover. If no competitor submits the exact titles as previously laid down, the nearest will get the prizes. Prizes are 1st in each section Rs. 500; 2nd Rs. 150; 3rd Rs. 50; 10 Prizes of Rs. 20 each and 10 Prizes of Rs. 10 each. Total. Rs. 2000. Please forward all entries to Polson Mfg. Co., 211/219, Frere Road. (Post Box No. 367), Fort, Bombay, to arrive before 31st December 1932, the date the competition closes. Print name and address clearly and mark your envelope "Competition." Our decision must be considered as final and no correspondence will be entered into. Results will be published in this paper on 21st January, 1933.

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PASSING SHOW IN DALAL STREET

Stampede Of Long Liquidation In Government Securities

FURTHER APPRECIATION IN BANK SHARES UNJUSTIFIED

Messrs. Jamnadas Morarjee and Sons have issued the following review of the local shares dated October 21st:—

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The asecurities market during the week has been going through a series of nervous fluctuations with very wide ranges. The chiefly reason was the sudden weakness in the London-New York cross-rate which had dropped from from 3.44¼ to about 3.34½ owing to the removal of official control over the exchanges in London. It is believed that some influential party wanted to buy foreign exchange in very large amounts and he was made to buy in the open market and pay the price. Control is believed to have been instituted again but our market is still diffident and though the drop in sterling 3½ per cent quotations has been only about one pound, 3½ per cent Paper fell from Rs. 76-8 on Monday as low as Rs. 72-14 on Wednesday and recovered again to 74-8. It is still uncertain failing to respond to sterling quotations. There was a stampede of long liquidation which is not yet complete though much of it is over. The turn-over was very large.

Money conditions are still easy here and prices are not too high but the investing public is holding off as it did when 3½ per cent Paper was around Rs. 69. Other long-dated issues have been steady and have adjusted themselves to the level of the yield on 3½ per cent Paper which a few days ago was a quarter per per cent lower. 4 per cent 1960-70 and 4½ per cent 1955-60 have been in demand, but 5 per cent 1945-55 dropped from Rs. 108-2 to Rs. 106-12, though there was not much business passing.

If the dollar sterling official snpport is again forthcoming and the rate maintained securities in India might slowly being to respond but the undertone of the market is tsill uncertain. However any big drop is not expected at present.

The following are the closing quotations, the figures in brackets being those of the 14th, October: —3½ per cent Paper Rs. 74-2 (75-4);4 per cent 1960-70 Rs. 84-6 84-6 4½ per cent 1955-60 Rs. 93-10 (92-8); 5 per cent 1929-47 Rs. 100-6 (100-6); 6 per cent 1939-44 Rs. 100-14 (101); 5 per cent 1940-43 Rs. 100-15 (101); 5½ per cent 1938-40 Rs. 103-2 (103-6); 6 per cent 1933-36 Rs. 101-11 (102-2); 5 per cent 1945-55 tax-free Rs. 106-10 (107-14)

The following are the sterling quotations, the figures in brackets being those of the 13th October: 3½ per cent £89-10 (89-15); 4½ per cent 1958-68 £109 (108-5); 4½ per cent 1950-55 £107 5½ per cent 1936-38 £108-10 (108-5) and 6 per cent 1933-34 £105 (105).

The following were the highest and lowest quotations in 3½ per cent paper during the week:—

Day	Highest	Lowest
Saturday 15th	76-2	75-7
Monday 17th	76-8	75-15
Tuesday 18th	75-9	75
Day	Highest	Lowest
Wednesday 19th	74-13-6	72-13-6
Thursday 20th	74-11	73-13-6
Friday 21st	74-2	73-7

The week's offering of Treasury Bills were more satisfactory but the Government had to pay 1/8 per cent more for its Rs. 200 lakhs in spite of the fact that Intermediate sales resulted in Rs. 92 lakhs a distinctly cheaper rate. The call money market has been somewhat steadier at 1 per cent due to bulls in 3½ per cent Paper having taken delivery instead of cutting themselves off.

The London-New York cross-rate has dropped heavily during the week and gold rose from Rs. 29-7 to Rs. 30-2 though at the close it was quieter at Rs. 29-14. The export of gold last week was only about Rs. 72 lakhs. The Government have, however, been able to buy £1,000,000 at 1-6 5/32d.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India for the week ending 14th October shows a rise in cash balance by Rs. 154 lakhs to Rs. 23,97 lakhs and the percentage to liabilities is 30.66. The trade demand is up by Rs. 72 lakhs. The Bank rate remains unchanged at 4 per cent.

TEXTILES:—In the share market in general, the week has been marked by long liquidation and scaered selling. The market had grown a little too optimistic, particularly in industrials, and the decline in securities has given a severe set-back to them. The cotton shares have also been caught up in the wave and prices declined in general. Good dividend-paying shares, however, were in continued demand and prices have moved up for them. The position does not warrant any upward move for the present. The closing quotations were Bombay Dyeing Rs. 666-4, Fazuulbhoys at Rs. 263-12, Central Indias at Rs. 276-4, Swadeshis at Rs. 211-4, Kohinoor at Rs. 139-6 and Pearls at Rs. 140.

The stock of cloth as of September was 1,64,000 bales (of which 85,000 was sold but undelivered and 79,000 unsold) as compared with 1,68,000 in the preceding month. Yarn stock was 27,000 bales (of which 14,000 was sold but undelivered and 13,000 unsold) as against 26,000 bales in August.

TATA STEELS:—The market was soon undeceived as to the beneficial effects of the Ottawa agreement on steel shares and Ordinaries were on the point of braking down when remours became current that the Indian Railways were going to place large orders with the Company. This proved to be unfounded and the closing quotation was distinctly lower. Ordinaries after touching Rs. 32, receded to Rs. 29-4, closed at 30-4, Second Preferences touched Rs. 54 but closed at Rs. 50-12. First Preferences found sellers at Rs. 123-12. Deferred were quoted at Rs. 191-4.

BANK SHARES:—Except that Imperial Bank fullypaid shares rose sharply to Rs. 1300 and declined to Rs. 1247-8, the bank section was quiet during the week. It would appear that further appreciation in bank shares would be unjustified as current banking profits cannot be increased until trade conditions improve and their dividend-paying capacity cannot be increased by any increase in the level of security prices.

CEMENT SHARES:—The cement group has remained quiet, no interest being taken by speculators or investors. The closing quotations were Okha Rs. 70, Indian Rs. 176-4, Gwalior Rs. 50, Punjab Orydinary Rs. 8-12, Bundi Rs. 14-12, Katni Ord. Rs. 156-14, Katni Def Rs. 550 and United Rs. 72.

POWER SHARES:—With the decline in securities, Power shares were not in demand and prices were easier. Tata Power fell from Rs. 736-4 to 716-4 and closed at 725, Hydros from Rs. 139-6 to Rs. 133-2 closed at 136-4 and Andhras from Rs. 1150 to Rs. 1130 closed at 1136-4. The Preference quotations also declined, the closing prices being Tata Power Rs. 1175, Hydros Rs. 108-2 and Andhras Rs. 1070.

OTHER UTILITY COMPANIES: Tramways Ordinaries declined from Rs. 118-7 to Rs. 113-12, Telephones were unchanged at Rs. 58-4, Ahmedabad Electric was Rs. 131-4, Karachi Electric was quoted at Rs. 152-8, Poona Electric at Rs. 160 and Surat Electric at Rs. 122-8.

CASH TRANSACTION:—TEXTILES—Vishnu 1700, Western 800, Morarjee 310 to 302-8, Nagpur Model 61-4, Kasturchand 6, ELECTRICS Tata Power Prefs 1180 Tata Power Dfrd. receded from 736-4 to 716-4 and closed at Rs. 725, Andhra Prefs tansacted at 1072-8 and 1080, Hydro Prefs 110 to 108-2, Telephone Ordy. 59 to 68-4, Ahmedabad 131-4 Broach 8-14, Indian Radio Defd. 330, and its Ordy. 330. RAILWAYS—Amritsar Patti 94 and 94-8, C. P. 70 and 71, Guzarat 55-8 to 53, Tapti Valley 612-8, Ahmedabad Prantej 635 and 638-12. INSURANCES—Oriental Life advanced from 2112-8 to 2170 but from this point receded to 2100, New India was also steady at 20-2 c. d. eased to 18-6 x. d. Vulcan done up to 6 closed at 5-10, Jupiter 7. CEMENTS Shahabad done up to 187-8 but gave way from this point to 172-8, Gwalior 50 and 50-4. Katni Defd 550, Punjab fluctuated between 9-2 to 8-12. Katni 2nd Prefs 117. OTHER TRANSACTIONS—Tata 2nd Prefs in this week opened at 50-8 have gone up to 54-8 and eased to 49-8, closed at 50-12, 1st Prefs 125-10 to 123-2. New Burma receded from 137-8 to 128-12. Scindia was steady at 8 done down to 7-7. Tata Oil 15-12 B. B. Petrol 2-15. Belapur 138-12. Tata Construction from 52-8 to 48-8. Indian Cotton Press 95. Port Canning 635.

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Principal: S. A. ASGHAR
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SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Bombay, Oct. 21.

Our Sugar Market ruled steady in the beginning quiet in the middle and Latter part and dull at the close of the week under review, some local business was reported amongst dealers mostly in named steamers at the current market rates while forward was entirely neglected. The highest and the lowest rates during the week were Rs. 15/7 and Rs. 15/5/6 for Java Rady. Rs. 5/6/9 and Rs. 5/6/6 for September, Rs. 5/6/6 and Rs. 5/6/3 for October Rs. 5/7/6 and Rs. 5/6/6 for Nov/Dec. and Rs. 5/8/9 and Rs. 5/8 for Jan/March Shipments for Java Sugar.

ARRIVALS.

There had been no arrival during the week. S. S. Nawab with about 28,500 bags of Javas, S. S. Karanja with about 8,000 bags of Mozambique Sugar, S. S. Risaldars with about 18,000 bags of Javas, S. S. Arabia with about 50,000 bags of Javas and S. S. Subedar with about 52,500 bags of Javas are expected to arrive on the 22nd October, 22nd Oct. 25th Oct. 28th October and 4th November respectiely.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

London and New York markets ruled rather dull throughout the week with only fractional fluctuations, mainly due to satisfied requirements and hedging on any advance. Java ruled unchanged at F. 6 for Whites.

CALCUTTA AND KARACHI.

Ruled very steady. Spot rates ruling there according to the latest informations are Rs. 10/10/6 and Rs. 14/8/6 respectively.

OFFTAKE AND STOCKS.

Offtake during the week is estimated at about 20,000 bags, leaving the stocks of about 15,000 bags.

The following are the quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—
Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 15/5/6 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 5/8/6 per cwt
F. B. H.
S S Nawab Rs. 5/7 per cwt
F. B. H.
S S Arabia Rs. 5/6/3 per cwt.
F. B. H.
S S Risaldar Rs. 5/6/9 per cwt.
F. B. H.
S S Subedar Rs. 5/6/9 per cwt.
F. B. H.
Shipment September Rs. 5/6/9 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment October Rs. 5/6/3 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment Nov/Dec. Rs. 5/7/3 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment Jan/Mar. Rs. 5/8/6 per cwt. F. B. H.
Tone:—Dull.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Oct. 22.

Cottonseed, Bombay Hull ton:—No offers.
Castorseed Bombay Hull ton:—Oct/Nov. sellers £12/2/6.
Rapeseed Torio Hull/Continent: Oct/Nov. sellers £12/2/6.

LINSEED.

London, Oct. 22.

No quotations.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Oct. 22.

Linseed Oil naked London, cwt: Nov./Dec sellers 16/9.
Linseed Oil naked London, cwt: Jan/April sellers 17/7½.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Oct. 22.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed lb. Spot:—Sellers 2-1/2.

WHEAT—BALTIC EXCHANGE.

London, Oct. 22.

Rozario Santa Fe per 64 lb. Cargoes:—
Oct/Nov. quoted 25/9.
Barletta Russo per 64 lb. Cargoes Oct/Nov. quoted 25/9.
Wheat South Australian Parcels, Oct/Nov. sellers 27.
Wheat Choice White Karachi. Parcels:—No offers.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Oct. 22.

October	
December	6.16
January 1933	6.20
March 1933	6.30
May	6.40
Middling Spot	6.25

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Oct. 22.

October	6.02
December	6.14
Middling Spot	6.20

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Oct. 22.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	44,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	11,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 22. 10-10 a.m.

Quotations	To-day's Price
August 1932	
September 1932	
October 1932	5.19
November 1932	5.16
December 1932	5.13
January 1933	5.09 5.12
February 1933	5.13
March 1933	5.11 5.14
April 1933	5.15
May 1933	5.14 5.17
June 1933	5.17
July 1933	5.13 5.17
Augnst 1933	5.17
September	5.17
October	5.18
Middling Spot	5.44

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 22.

Sakelaridis, October	7.42
November	7.48
December	7.45
January 1933	7.56
March 1933	7.64
May 1933	7.71
July 1933	7.78
F.G.F. Spot	7.82

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 22.

Broach Fully Good (Good Staple)	4.93
Broach Fine (Good Staple)	5.05
Broach Superfine (Good Staple)	5.17
C.P.	
Oomra Good (No 1 Staple)	5.02
Oomra Superfine (No. 1 Staple)	5.17
Oomra Choice (No. 1 Staple)	5.32
Bengal Good	4.24
Bengal Fully Good	4.34
Bengal Fine	4.44
Scinde Fully Good	4.34
Scinde Fine	4.44
Scinde Superfine	4.54

LONDON SILVER.

London, Oct. 22.

Silver:—Market steady.

Spot	17-11/16
Forward	17-13/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, Oct. 22.

Bars Gold Fine per oz. £6/1/1½

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Oct. 22.

Interest Day to Day Loan 0-1/2 per cent.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 0-5/8 per cent.
Bank Bills, 3 months 1-41/64 per cent.
Bank Bills, 6 months 1-53/64 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 2-3/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 2-3/4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Oct. 22.

T.T. London on Berlin	14.23-1/2
T.T. London on Amsterdam	8.41½
T.T. London on Brussels	24.35
T.T. London on Madrid	41.31
T.T. London on Milan	66.21
T.T. London on Berne	17.52
T.T. London on Paris	86.21
T.T. London on Prague	114.50
T.T. London on New York (Closing rate)	3.39-7/16

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Oct. 22

	£
Chartered Bank of I. A. & C.	14-1/2
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank London register	20-1/2
P. O Banking Corporation	8
National Bank of India ...	45
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	108-7/8
Conversion Loan 3½ p.c. ..	100-1/8
Rupee Paper 3½ p.c.	54
	nominal.
Indian Stock 3 per cent. Sterling Loan	77
Indian Stock 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	89
Indian Stock 4½ per cent. Sterling Loan	106-1/2
Consols 2½ p.c.	76-5/8
War Loan 5 p.c.	102
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	108-1/2

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"EAST INDIA NEEM SOAP"

The only real soap containir 50 per cent. Margosa or Neem Oil. All Physicians prefer only "EAST INDIA NEEM SOAP" for the real merit of it. Beware of imitations sold in the market at a low price.

MUSK AGURU CHANDAN. BAKUL PUSHPIK TURKISH BATH. 5 per cent. CARBOLIC SOAP AND ANTI-SEPTIC SHAVING STICK.

STOCKISTS:—
(1) Shoorji Vallabhdas Swadeshi Bazaar Ltd.,
(2) T. A. Wagh & Co., Charni Road.
(3) R. Dass & Co., Ahmedabad.
(4) New Supply Agency, Swadeshi Market Bombay, for North and South Kanara Districts.
(5) Industrial Trading Co., Ankaleswar.
(6) Ganesh Narayan and Co., Budhwar, Poona.
(7) Jawahir Swadeshi Stores, Surat.

AGENTS WANTED FOR HYDERABAD STATE, DECCAN.

SOLE AGENTS:
R. N. BANERJEE & Co.
BOMBAY 7.

Quotations Of Local Mill Cloth

Bombay, Oct. 22.

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association.)

		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
KHADI—			
Textile	per lb.	0 8	3
Karimbhoy	,,	0 7	6
E. D.	,,	0 0	0
LONG CLOTH (full weight 34–40 In.)			
Century 91 1|2–92 1|2	per lb.	0 10	6
,, 6404–8705	,,	0 11	0
Fazal (Mahal)	,,	0 10	9
Pehlad	,,	0 10	6
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	,,	0 10	6
Daud Sahib	,,	0 10	6
LONG CLOTH (Light Weight) No. 5202|5303			
Rechal	per lb.	0 11	1-1|2
Moon	,,	0 11	1-1|2
Hindustan	,,	0 11	1-1|2
LONG CLOTH X quality			
Apollo	per lb.	0 10	8
Century	,,	0 10	9
David	,,	0 10	3
Jam	,,	0 10	6
Maher	,,	0 10	3
Spring	,,	0 10	9
Swan Finlay	,,	0 10	9
LONG CLOTH Satin Calendar 34–42 In.			
Textile (Hand)	per lb.	0 10	0
Spring (Merchant	,,	0 10	0
Century (Bugle)	,,	0 10	0
Tata Mill (Darji)	,,	0 10	0
Apollo (Pyala)	,,	0 10	0
Sakuntla	,,	0 10	6
Bharath	,,	0 0	0
David	,,	0 10	0
Pehlwan	,,	0 9	6
Atlas	,,	0 0	0
Tijuri	,,	0 10	0
Maher	,,	0 10	0
Sundri	,,	0 10	0
Jubili	,,	0 9	3
Annas	,,	0 0	0
DHOOTIES 7 8 9 Yards			
Spring (Balance)	,,	0 11	6
Textile (Bycycle)	,,	0 11	3
Mun Mill	,,	0 0	0
David	,,	0 0	0
Barsi	,,	0 10	0
DHOOTIES 10 yards.			
Spring (Balance	,,	0 11	0
Textile (Bycycle)	,,	0 11	0
Mun Mill	,,	0 10	6
David	,,	0 0	0
1386 Tata	,,	0 0	0
SALITA—			
Tata	,,	0 10	3
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0 10	0
GIN COLOURED—			
B 1515 Ratlal	per piece	9 0	0
1415 ,,	,,	8 2	0
779 (Balance)	,,	9 10	0
4141 (Balance	,,	9 10	0
LEPAD Big Size			
Spring	per lb.	0 10	3
Rechal	,,	0 10	0
Moon	,,	0 9	9
David	,,	0 9	9
Apollo	,,	0 10	0
MARKIN JAPAN (Indian Quality)			
42042 Toyo	per piece	0 0	0
David	,,	0 0	0
3838–98098	,,	0 9	9
8787	,,	6 4	0
4138	,,	0 9	9
8987	,,	6 12	0
9187	,,	7 4	0
4488	,,	0 9	9
2142 Balance	,,	0 10	3
DHOOTI MAHIN 44X10			
119 Hirji	per lb.	1 9	0
2142 Western	,,	0 12	9
SETRANJI DAYALBHAI			
3000 2 3|4X5 1|2	per piece	0 10	0
4000 3X6	,,	0 12	0
5000 3 1|4X6 1|2	,,	0 15	0
DUKDI Yards 12–13–14			
Balance	per lb.	0 12	9
Pehlad	,,	0 12	9

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET

London, Oct. 22

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard, No. 25 C & F Calcutta:
Oct/Dec sellers per cwt. 8/3.
C and F Bombay:—
Oct/Dec sellers per cwt. 8/3-3/4.
C and F Karachi:—
Oct/Dec sellers per cwt. 8/3-3/4.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET

New York, Oct. 22.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 Quality) Spot:—8-1/2.

LONDON METAL.

London, Oct. 22.

Market was closed.

Chrysler PLYMOUTH

The smoothness of an eight and the economy of a four made bigger more beautiful, more powerful, with its commodious bodies its luxurious styling and its 65 horsepower motor, the New Finer Plymouth is the greatest value ever offered in the lowest price field.

Sole Agents:
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Raja BRILLIANTINE

The lingering fragrance of this popular Swadeshi Brilliantine and Hair Dresser has made it extremely popular throughout the country.

It is made with the finest ingredients, put up in attractive bottle and is at once recognised.

Raja Brilliantine costs no more than ordinary hair pomades. It is mad to satisfy.

Ask for Raja Brilliantine and refuse substitutes.

Awarded Gold Medals in several Exhibitions throughout the country.

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Full particulars from THE MANAGER.

City And Suburbs

TO-DAY.
Hindu—Aasoe Vad 10, 1988
Muslim Jamadil Akhar 23, 1351
Parsi—Ardibesht 18, 1302
Sunrise—6h. 36m
Sunset—6h 11m.
High Tide—7.08: 19.29
Low Tide—14.08;

Phases of the moon:
New Moon 29th Oct. 8h. 26m. p.m. First quarter 5th Nov. 0h. 20m. Full Moon 13th Nov. 9h. 58m. p.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3.46 p.m
WEDNESDAY, October 26
Municipal Standing Committee. 4-10 p.m.
FRIDAY, October 28
Divali: Hindu Holiday. Banks closed.
SATURDAY, October 29.
Divali: Hindu Holiday. Banks closed

Daily Amusements

EXCELSIOR—"Caught Plastered" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m
EMPIRE—"Compromising Daphne." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPRESS—"A Honeymoon Adventure." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p m
CAPITOL—"The Wet Parade." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m
RIALTO—"Texas Bad Man." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Congress Dances." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Woman in Room 13." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Shyam Sunder." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
GLOBE—"Shirin-Farhad". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee Friday, 3 p.m.

TODAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME:—12-00 noon. Selection of Indian Gramophone Records. 7 p.m. Light Music Miss Lakdawalla, Instrumental Music. Mahomed Khan, Surbahar Solo

KALBADEVI ARYA SAMAJ

At 8-30 p.m (S.T) to-day Monday) in the Kalbadevi Arya Samaj Mandir P. Laxman Rao will deliver public lecture on "Vedic Dharma." Prayers Bhajans and Yagna will be performed Questions will be answered.

THE GATHA SOCIETY:—A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held to-morrow (Tuesday) at 6 p.m (S.T) at the K R. Cama Oriental Institute's Hall, (Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, Fort). Ervad Framroze A. Bode will deliver a lecture on "The Conception of God in the Gathas."

SARASWAT BRAHMAN SAMAJ

A meeting of the Sub-Committee appointed in the extraordinary general meeting held on the 18th instant is intended to be held in the next week and whatever modifications, alterations or suggestions in the Draft Trust Deed members of the Samaj wish to make, these may be sent in writing to the Joint Honorary Secretaries, Saraswat Brahman Samaj, 264 Charni Road before Friday, October 28 for the purpose of placing them before the Sub-Committee for their due consideration.

STABBING AFFRAY

Mill Worker Dies In Hospital

Bombay, Sunday.

As a result of a stabbing affray which occurred on Saturday morning near the China Mills, Sewree New Road, Mahadev Jagoba, a mill worker aged 40 died in the K. E. M. Hospital.

The police have arrested in this connection another mill worker named Eknath Raghunath. It appeared that the suspect had an altercation with the deceased which led to the fatal stabbing affray.

An inquest over the body of the decease will be held on Monday.

Fatal Railway Accident

There was a fatal railway accident at Sewree on Sunday. Bikari Ramprasad was crossing the railway track when he noticed a harbour branch train coming along the track. He stepped back but in doing so bumped against a railway engine which also moving on the second track. He sustained severe injuries and died in the hospital.

Divali Entertainments For Harijan Children

The following appeal has been issued on behalf of Gandhi Sena Seva:—

In response to the appeal made by Sjt. Rajagopalachariar to win the affection and love of the little Harijans, many sisters of the Gandhi Seva Sena had decided to have small children's parties in their homes during the festive week, preceding Divali Day.

The first party of the kind was held at Mani Bhuvan—Mahatma Gandhi's Bombay residence, under the distinguished presence of Kasturba herself on Tuesday last.

Smt. Gulabhen Manilal Zaveri had invited about 50 Harijan boys and girls and extertained them to light refreshments and games. The proceedings commenced with 'Garbar' and songs by the children. Then the next item was the display of Legime Drill by Miss Sarala Wagle. The little over were served with light refreshments and the party broke up at about 7-30 p.m. with Kasturba's blessings and good wishes.

The next day (Friday) 21st inst. Smt. Nirmalaben K. Joshi and Smt. Ramaben Bhatt had invited another batch of little Harijans at the former's residence near Chowpatty Bandstand and gave them a party.

The members of the Gandhi Seva Sena are entertaining the Harijan children from different schools, for a whole week, commencing from Sunday 23rd inst. to Sunday 30th instant.

MRS. SVARUPARANI NEHRU IN BOMBAY

Mrs. Svaruparani Nehru (Mrs. Motilal) will arrive in Bombay this morning (Monday) by the Deccan Queen to perform the opening ceremony of the Svadeshi Exhibition at Rambaug (C. P. Tank) on Wednesday. The President and the members of the Bombay Swadeshi League will receive her at Victoria Terminus.

MECHANIZATION AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Scientist's Admonition To Educated Youth

Opening the All-India Industrial Exhibition at Karachi on Sunday Acharya, P. C. Ray said:

Machine civilization has been weighed in the balance and found wanting; and ye our educated countrymen who ought to know better are mad after it. The illusion has so much possessed them that they may be compared to the moths attracted by the fire to be lured to their doom.

Mr. Norman Douglas pathetically referring to India says:—A Frenchman who knew the East exclaims: "Nowhere have I seen vulgarity in Asia; continues this thoughtful writer":

"Gobineau could no truthfully say that of present-day India, for the deplorable fact is that we are importing our bad taste into the country as fast as we can. You have only to land at Bombay and Gothic monstrosities stare you in the face. It is a painful thought that the craft of the Hindu builder and sculptor could flourish under the most puritanical Muslim Government, but has degenerated at the first contact with the west; that it survived the iconoclast Aururagzeb but would under the touch of the Public Works Department."

SPECIAL FOR DEVALI
THE CAPITOL
BOOK NOW. PLANS OPEN
Three Lunatics!
—for the price of one!

Also Showing A New
LAUREL and HARDY
HILARIOUS COMEDY.

EUROPEAN IN CUSTODY

ALLEGATIONS OF CHEATING BY PHONE

A young European is in the custody of the Falton Road police charged with inducing several persons to part with money on false representations. In an ingenious manner he is alleged to have bluffed an English machinery firm at Medows Street, Bombay, into employing him, obtained a small sum of money from a European agent of a steamship company in Bombay and nearly cheated a sister of St. Joseph's Convent, Bandra.

The accused who was "trapped" by Sub-Inspector Paranjpye on Sunday is alleged to have invariably used a telephone for the purpose of practising his deceptions.

HIS 'MODUS OPERANDI'.

The accused is alleged to have sought an interview with Mr. A. C. Webb, the local agent of the Lloyds Triestino company in the following manner. On the morning of October 13 Mr. Webb received a telephone call purporting to be from Mr. Bryant, Secretary of the Y.M.C.A. Bombay. The voice from the other end said something to this effect. "Hullo! Mr. Webb, I am sending you a young and deserving man who has recently obtained employment. Will you do something for him? I shall feel obliged." The telephone message was followed by the appearance of the accused before Mr. Webb, to whom he represented that he was a man in poor circumstances. Mr. Webb who believed that the man was really in need of help and that he had been sent to him by the Secretary of the Y.M.C.A. gave Rs. 30 to the accused.

The police have now learnt that Mr. Bryant never telephoned to Mr. Webb about the accused but that the accused himself used the telephone as a means of introducing himself and practising deception.

"YOUNG AND DESERVING MAN"

On October the accused is further alleged to have obtained employment in a European machinery firm at Medows Street in a similar manner. He is alleged to have phoned to the firm in the name of Mr. Bryant asking the firm to employ the services of a young and deserving man. The accused succeeded in getting employment but was arrested by the police on Sunday.

HOAX MISCARRIED.

A third case of deception, it is alleged, was attempted by the accused on a sister in charge of St. Joseph's Convent at Bandra. The accused called on her stating that he had come from Mr. Bryant and that he wanted monetary help. The sister, however, promised to send her contribution through the Y.M.C.A. and the hoax failed.

The Palton Road police are on the track of a gang of men who are making use of the telephone to practise deception on the unsuspecting public.

CHOLERA CLAIMS MORE VICTIMS

Presidency Health Conditions

The following is a report of the health conditions in the Bombay Presidency for the week ending Octooer 15.

During the week there were 58 attacks and 33 deaths in the Presidency due to cholera against 52 attacks and 26 deaths in the previous week. Nasik district reported 35 attacks and 23 deaths against 17-12 in the previous week; East Khandesh 8-2 against 31-11; West Khandesh 4-2 against 3-3; Poona 1-1 against nil; Thar and Parkar 9-4 against nil and Nawabshah 1-1 against nil; other districts continued to be free.

The Special Medical Officers appointed on anti-cholera duty in East Khandesh and Nasik districts adopted necessary preventive measures to check the spread of the disease.

PLAGUE.

In the Presidency proper there were in all 803 attacks and 487 deaths from plague against 1,242-751 in the previous week. The returns by districts including Town Circules were as follows:—Satara 288 attacks and 170 deaths against 340-220; Dharwar 235-156 against 274-176; Belgaum 161-75 against 441-235; Bijapur 64-56 against 135-90; Sholapur 47-24 against 44-26; Kanara 4-3 against 8-1; Thana 2-2 against 0-2; Ratnagiri 1-0 against nil and Bombay City 1-1 against nil.

All the District Local Boards in the Southern Registration District are trying their best in adopting preventive measures against the spread of the disease. The epidemic has taken a downward tendency except Sholapur, the District Local Board of which have appointed a special medical officer on plague duty for their district during the week.

SMALL-POX.

The following is the extent of the prevalence of small-pox in the Presidency by districts including Town Circles during the week: Kanara 33 attacks and 6 deaths; Dharwar 7-1; Ahmednagar 4-0; Belgaum 1-0; Thana 1-0; Bijapur 1-0; Larkana 12-0; Hyderabad 7-3; Thar and Parkar 3-1; Dadu 0-1 and Bombay City 5-5. Total 74 attacks and 17 deaths against 62-21 in the previous week.

Two attacks from influenza were reported from Bombay City during the week.

MALARIA.

Special Medical Officers appointed on anti-malarial duty in the Presidency proper visited 18 villages and treated 276 persons. Of these 125 were treated for malaria. The number of children examined for spleen was 373 and 59 of these were found with enlarged spleen.

The Touring Medical Officers appointed on anti-malarial duty in Sind visited 92 villages. They treated 1,898 persons for malaria. 189 for respiratory diseases, 82 for dysentery, 78 for diarrhoea and 782 for other complaints and gave necessary instructions to the people 7,243 children were examined by them out of which 478 were found with enlarged spiten.

MISS DHUMATKAR REARRESTED

For Defying Police Order

18 PICKETS TAKEN INTO CUSTODY

Bombay, Sunday.

Miss Kisan Dhumatkar, formerly Captain of the women's branch of the Hindustani Seva Dal, Bombay, was arrested by the Bombay C.I.D. on Sunday evening for breach of the order of the Police Commissioner requiring her to repor herself to the police every day.

She was arrested under the Ordinance some time ago and was released from the Arthur Road Jail on Saturday last. On her release she was served with an order of the Police Commissioner requiring her to report herself at the police headquarters every day except on Sundays, which she failed to do.

On Sunday evening she was going along Hughes Road when Rao Bahadur M. N. Desai of the Special Branch put her under arrest.

18 ARRESTS IN ALL.

There were in all 18 arrests in Bombay in connection with Congress activities on Sunday. The arrests were mostly for picketing. Four volunteers were arrested while pickefing a rice godown at Mansion Road. Three were arrested while picketing a chemists' shop at Sheikh Memon Street and the rest for picketing a cycle shop at Kalbadevi Road.

NEW NILE DAM

£20,000,000 Schemes

The Egyptian Parliament some months ago approved the scheme to build a huge dam across the White Nile at Jebel Aulia, a point about fifty miles south of Khartum. This will form a tremendous reservoir which will allow the flow of water in the lower reaches of the Nile to be so regulated as to maintain irrigation along its banks even in the dry months, and, if the highest hopes are fulfilled, may result in the production of two crops a year instead of one. The dam is to have a capacity of 4,000,000,000 cubic yards, and the cost is estimated at about £10,000,000.

Ibrahim Fahmy Pasha, Egyptian Minister of Public Works, is in London at the present time in connection with the final details of this scheme. 'We are proposing to follow the construction of this dam with two further sections of work," he said in an interview. "First of all there is a scheme by which we shall short-circuit the Nile in its upper reaches. There is a vast swampy area of hundreds of millions of acres known as the Sudd District. Here the Nile lies out in shallow pools, exposed to the equatorial sun, and is as a result, wasted through evaporation and by seepage till three-quarters of the volume which issues from the north of Lake Albert is lost.

"This we shall cut completely out of the Nile course by the construction of waterways, bringing the river down to a point where it can flow in undiminished volume to the Khartum Dam. It has meant years of exploration and survey work, but we have at last got a workable scheme evolved. It will cost from £15,000,000 to £20,000,000 and will take twenty years to complete.

"Meanwhile we shall be building another barrage, this time at the north of Lake Albert This will enable us to raise the level of the lake about ten feet and give us an inexhaustible supply of water which we can then regulate so as to give a regular flow of fresh water even in the driest months of the year."

These comprehensive schemes, in whole or in part, have been under consideration and have interested residents in Africa for many years. It must be about forty years since engineering authorities began working on the Sudd Canal scheme. The problems that have to be tackled in regard to all these schemes are, of course, enormous, including the purely technical questions concerning the river's flow and content and the complicated problems of co-ordination between the authorities concerned. The countries concerned in this scheme are Egypt, the Sudan, Uganda, and—in regard to the proposed dam at the end of Lake Albert—the Belgian Congo, whose frontier lies on the western coast of the lake.—"Manchester Guardian."

WEEK-END CRICKET

Hindus Draw With Chief Of Jath's XI

BOMBAY GYMKHANA DEFEATED

BOMBAY, Sunday.

The wicket, rendered soft and trecherous by overnight's rain, was not conducive to a bright cricket in Bombay on Sunday.

The two days' fixture between the Hindu Gymkhana and the Chief of Jath's XI ended in a draw. The three quadrangular stars Jai, Deodhar and Vajifdar, who figured in the match and who were expected to make big scores, were dismissed early.

The following are the scores:—

HINDU GYMKHANA: S. P. Kapadia 4; C. H. Chandarana 16; R. R. Wadkar 22; V. M. Merchant 22; J. D. Wagle 11; T. H. Tulpule 52; P. T. Chury 25; R. J. Gharat 1; L. P. Jail 32; R. K. Deshpande 1; G. B. Gavankar (not out) 0. Extras 2. Total 188.

Bowling Analysis: S. R. Godambe 2 for 41; Mastaqali 3 for 37; H Vajifdar 2 for 43; Hajare 3 for 21.

CHIEF OF JATH'S XI: Hindlekar 36; the Chief of Jath 10; A. R. Dafle 26; Mastaqali 0; D. B. Deodhar 31; H. Vajifdar 5; S. R. Godambe (not out) 31; M. A. Deshmukh 0; Hajare (not out) 1. Extras 10. Total (for 7 wkts.) 150.

Bowling Analysis: L. P. Jai 2 for 21; G. B. Gawankar 1 for 32; R. R. Wadkar 2 for 28; and V. M. Merchant 2 for 14.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA DEFEATED.

The Byculla C. C. defeated the Bombay Gymkhana by three wickets and 22 runs. The following are the scores:—

BYCULLA C. C.: R. H. McLeod (retired) 51, P. T. Harrison 25; Spackman 20; Phillips 11; C. H. Pogson 3; F. B. Thornley 5; Summerhays 24; C. P. Bramble (not out) 4. Extras 3. Total (for 7 wkts.) 146.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA: Muirhead 1; J. A. Compton 9; B. R. T. Grewer 23; R. G. Hopkins 41; H. L. Murray 11; M. Mackinnon 1; M. R. Simes 0; R C. Mushet 15; Painter 16; Peveler 0; R. C. Thomas (not out) 3. Extras 4. Total 124.

SIND PENTANGULAR CRICKET.

The following were the closing scores in Saturday's play at Karachi between the Hindus and the Europeans in the second semi-final.

Hindus 249, Europeans 37 for no loss.

RUGBY RESULTS

LONDON, Oct. 22.

Following are results of matches played under Rugby Northern Union Rules to-day:—

Barrow 26 Oldham 0.
Batley 7 Hull 8.
Bradford 11 Featherstone 4.
Castleford 29 Dewsbury 4.
Halifax 11 Wigan 17.
Hull Kingston Rovers 8 Huddersfield 10.
Keighley 4 Bramley 5.
Leeds 16 Hunslet 15.
Rochdale 27 Widnes 5.
St. Helens Recreation 18 Leigh 3.
Swinton 12 Broughton 0.
Wakefield Trinity 11 York 29.
Warrington 8 Salford 12.
Wigan Highfield 11 St. Helmens 11.—Reuter.

TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 & 10 P.M. THE CAPITOL BOOK NOW PLANS OPEN
Bombay's Leading Talkie House.
UPTON SINCLAIR'S GREAT NOVEL
THE WET PARADE
WITH A GREAT PARADE OF STARS
DOROTHY JORDAN—ROBERT YOUNG—MYRNA LOY
WALTER HUSTON—JIMMY DURANTE—LEWIS STONE—NEIL HAMILTON—JOHN MILJAN
It's Shocking, Startling and Sensational!
OPENING ON 5TH NOV.
VICKI BAUM'S WORLD FAMOUS NOVEL
GRAND HOTEL
WITH THE GREATEST CAST EVER ASSEMBLED ON STAGE OR SCREEN
GARBO—BARRYMORES—CRAWFORD—BEERY

DARE—DEVIL HORSEMANSHIP!
SPLIT—SECOND ACTION!
RIP—ROARING ROMANCE!
TOM MIX
AND HIS WONDER HORSE TONY IN
THE TEXAS BAD MAN
Tom and Tony on a secret mission that means death if they fail! The fastest Mix picture yet! See Tom—riding, fighting, loving—in a blaze of action! Excitement all the way!
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Western Sound THE VOICE OF ACTION Electric System
THE NEW AND MOST UP-TO-DATE TALKIE EQUIPMENT OF ADVANCED DESIGN
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TO-DAY 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
CONGRESS DANCES
WITH
LILIAN HARVEY—HENRY GARAT, CONRAD VEIDT
AN UFA MUSICAL EXTRAVAGANZA RELEASED BY UNITED ARTISTS
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MAURICE CHEVALIER
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JEANETTE MACDONALD
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THE DEVALI SWADESHI EXHIBITION
(From 26-10-32 to 4-11-32)
Place: RAM BAUG, C. P. TANK, BOMBAY 4.
MERCHANTS, DEALERS, BUSINESSMEN: HURRY UP.
ONLY FEW STALLS LEFT
See—the Secretaries at the above place. Bombay Students' Social League.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

MONDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1932

RELEASE HIM FORTHWITH

The demand for the immediate release of Mahatma Gandhi is gathering volume and insistence throughout the country. The authors and coadjutors of the Lucknow Agreement are going ahead, at the utmost pace they can manage, to bring about a complete national unity. The latest and most welcome news is that the efforts of reactionaries like Dr. Shafaat Ahmed Khan to obstruct this constructive endeavour have failed. An agreement must be secured which would furnish us with a workable alternative to the decision of the British Premier on the communal question. But, for quickening the process of arriving at such a satisfactory, honourable and unanimous settlement on the question of communal differences, the Hindu and Muslim leaders have found that the advise and presence of Gandhiji are indispensable, not only for facilitating and expediting this particular settlement, but also for solving the larger problem of which the communal question is only an item. A settlement may be arrived at in the absence of Mahatmaji. But for giving due effect to it, his presence and example is utterly indispensable. According to our London correspondent Messrs. MacDonald and Baldwin realise the value of releasing Gandhiji but they are powerless against the Tory hosts.

UNANIMOUS DEMAND.

The influence of that great personality,—that friend and champion of every minority,—is equally indispensable, in our opinion, even for arriving at the settlement on this crucial question. And so it is not surprising that a growingly unanimous demand is being put forward for his immediate release. If the British Government are honest in this matter, and mean no less than what they have repeatedly declared, if they have given a decision on the communal problem simply because the Indians could not arrive at a settlement themselves, and are willing, as they declare, to substitute any agreed solution for their decision, then, we declare, it is upto them to pay heed to this growing demand of the public of India for the immediate release of Mahatma Gandhi, for he alone can help arrive at an all-round satisfactory settlement; and, what is more, he alone would be able to implement smoothly the settlement when one is reached.

VICIOUS CIRCLE.

But while the demand is thus insistent and universal, the conditions on which alone Government would,—so far as their declared intentions hitherto indicate, —release Mahatmaji are such that no party genuinely anxious for a settlement of the Indian question should insist upon. It is a truism to say that, while Government could not contemplate releasing Mahatmaji, in justice to themselves, without some understanding about the withdrawal of the Civil Disobedience Movement, the Congress leaders cannot agree, with self-respect, to any suggestion for their release and modification of their policy of Civil Disobedience, without some guarantee of the Ordinance Regime being dropped.

PEACE POSSIBLE.

Here is a matter, however, on which, if the parties concerned do not mean business, any amount of time could be wasted and relations embittered. But it is a case in which an honourable compromise could be easily arrived at. Government and the Congress can agree each to withdraw its own particular policy, on and from the same day,—Government dropping the Ordinance regime, let us say, as and from November 1st, next, and the Congress at the same time withdrawing the Civil Disobedience Movement. If either party lacks the assurance of the other on this central issue, the good offices of any of the trusted friends of both sides,—let us say, Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer, could be readily employed to arrive at a satisfactory settlement.

RELEASE ALL.

But this will not be the only hindrance to an immediate release of Mahatmaji. He cannot agree to his own personal release and ignore his co-workers, who have suffered unflinchingly in carrying out the Congress policy. Government also would not be consistent, nor even just, if they consider the problem as one of releasing Mr. Gandhi only. All Civil Disobedience Prisoners will have to be released under the same agreement, which brings about the release of Gandhiji. If Government would at this juncture be sufficiently statesmanlike and farseeing; if they desire the country's recovery from this deep slough of economic depression, they must be just as well as generous. They should remit all fines, forfeitures and penalties imposed in connection with the Civil Disobedience Movement.

WAY OUT.

That is the only way to restore goodwill among the people, the only means to secure their effective co-operation against those forces of depression and disorder that have brought the country to the verge of economic ruin. This is no time to stand on punctilios of prestige, or indulge in the luxury of recriminations. Each side can hold its own line to have been vindicated,—and yet both can agree that, at the present juncture, the only line of service to the country would be one that brings about such an agreement as we have endeavoured to outline above.

Look To Delhi—Not London

After a great deal of delay a communique has been issued announcing the names of the persons invited to the third and smaller Round Table Conference in London, both from the Indian States and British India. Most of the information contained in the communique was public property for the past fortnight and more, though very few persons had expected Mr. N. C. Kelkar to secure a seat for himself through his plea for co-operation with Government at the last Hindu Mahasabha meeting in Delhi. It is obvious that Lord Willingdon's Government prefer him to Dr. Moonje with his rather uncertain moods. But from the national point of view the choice is welcome. Dr. Moonje is free to finish the good work of negotiations between him an Maulana Shaukat Ali.

PURDAH CONFERENCE.

To this country the Delhi confabulations are more vital than the proceedings of the Round Table Conference which are to be carried on behind the purdah, though, perhaps, occasionally a colourless press note will be issued for the benefit of the Indian public. Most of the old stagers are there and it is a triumph for the Fazli Hussain brand of Simla obscurantism, for all its faithful devotees are duly nominated and if Maulana Shaukat Ali is now excluded it is for the wholesome change which has taken place in his attitude towards Hindu-Muslim relations. From the names of the invitees it is apparent that the policy of reaction, so much in favour at Whitehall will greatly be strengthened by their presence.

SOLID OPPOSITION.

The solid anti-national Muslim bloc is a formidable danger in the way of a permanent Hindu-Muslim understanding, but India's future will be determined more by the attitude of Indians themselves and their efforts here, than by what takes place at the R. T. Conference in London. We have no desire to examine these names in greater detail, for not even the most patriotic Indians with the best of intentions will be able to do much when opposed to the solid phalanx of Tories determined to give India only the Simon type of Swaraj.

FARCICAL.

The rather laboured explanation from London gives us a glimpse of the mind of Sir Samuel Hoare and his future intentions. We were told a short while ago that the draft Indian constitution was already prepared, and that the new R. T. Conference's only function will be to give it its assent and perhaps offer a few minor suggestions as to details. The fundamentals have been settled, as in the Communal Award, months before and all that remains to be done now is to go through the mummery of discussions, without touching the principles, and then put the seal of approval on the Bill already prepared, which will be further scrutinised by the Joint Parliamentary Committee, on which the Tories will again preponderate.

EVERYTHING SETTLED.

The new R. T. Conference will be called upon to do more committee work than discuss first principles or determine the future policy, as that work has been done by the Tory Secretary of State. The Conference is to work "according to a fixed agenda" though it does not preclude the members from "suggesting modifications or additions", which may or may not be accepted, always keeping in view "specific subjects." All this shows that this Round Table Conference, suitably packed, will be compelled to work according to Government plan and will have no power to deviate from it to the slightest extent. Is there any hope of anything real and substantial coming out of the confabulations of such a conference, which is composed of men specially selected, with fixed agenda and "specific" subjects?

INDIAN LIBERALS IGNORED.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald will no doubt open the conference with one of those speeches, of which he be such a master, full of meaningless platitudes, and picturesque but vague assurances. Those who expect great things from the Conference must remember that even the Indian Liberals have been studiously ignored, particularly grim fighters like Mr. Chintamani who have stood out for honest Liberalism (Sir Chimanlal Setalvad's statement which we publish elsewhere is an indication of the Liberals' resentment over the shabby treatment meted out to them.

LOOK TO DELHI.

The Congress has been left out, and its great leader is still behind the bars of Yeravda Jail. So have the Indian Merchants' representatives been kept out, though Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, whose politics it is difficult to define at present has been chosen on his own merits, like, let us say, Mr. A. H. Ghaznavi and others. But there is, this great hopeful feature about the present political atmosphere, and that is the great events that are taking place at Delhi to settle the vexed question of electorates at an All-Parties Conference. The country will look more to Delhi than London during the next few weeks with new and renewed hope.

THE MUSLIM DEMANDS

Demand 3: Adequate And Effective Representation Of Minorities

(By Politicus).

IV*

The third item of the Muslim Demand, as put forward by Mr. Jinnah, gives rise to the most serious difficulty. Mr. Jinnah's demannd states:—

"All Legislatures in the country, and other elected bodies, shall be constituted on the definite principle of adequate and effective representation of minorities in every province, without reducing the majority in any province to a minority, or even to an equality."

The same idea is contained in clauses 3 and 7 of the all-India Muslim Conference resolution of January 1, 1929. We shall accordingly deal with this main problem of Minority representation including the question of joint or separate electorates as a whole. No. 5 of Mr. Jinnah's demand deals with the problem of electorates, which would accordingly be included under this.

NATIONALIST OBJECTIONS.

From the nationalist point of view, this demand, as it is worded, is open to many grave objections. Admitting that the need for any special attention to the demands of communal minorities can only be justified as an unfortunate, but inescapable, legacy of our history, the Hindu nationalist may persuade himself, as a "pis aller", to consent to special treatment of the Minorities, like the Mussalmans, in the national and provincial legislature. But even when such a treatment is agreed to, the true nationalist would only accept it as a temporary expedient, adopted for the period that the communities gather mutual confidence, and learn to trust one another, so that, when such trust is begotten,—or when lines of political parties in the country follow principles of division other than communal distinctions, these obsolete expedients of special treatment of communal minorities may be automatically abandoned.

NEED TO RESTRICT SPECIAL TREATMENT.

To one who accepts any arrangement for such a purpose, the rigid restriction of that arrangement to the narrowest possible field would be an article of faith. Mr. Jinnah and the Muslim Conference, however, seek, by these items in their demand, to extend the principle underlying to all elective public institutions, whether national and provincial legislatures, or others. The Hindu,—and, for the matter of that, any other,—Nationalist must take serious exception to such a wide extension of an admittedly undesirable index of our present unhappy situation. If, therefore, such a nationalist agrees to this demand at all, he would necessarily do so under very considerable restrictions.

The chief of these restrictions, in the opinion of the writer, would be:—

CONFINE COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION TO LEGISLATURES ONLY.

(a) The principle of "adequate and effective" representation of communal minorities should be definitely restricted only to those bodies, which, like the legislatures in the country, are endowed with powers and functions which have a vital bearing on the daily life of the people concerned. In any case, the principle should not be extended to public bodies which are founded on the principle of voluntary association, e.g., Chambers of Commerce, Literary Societies, Labour Unions, and the like, even though such bodies may be in receipt of grants from public funds, or other substantial recognition by the national or provincial Governments.

SEMI-GOVERNMENTAL BODIES SHOULD BE EXEMPT.

(b) The principle should also not be introduced even in the public bodies of a semi-governmental character, which owe their existence and powers to an act of the legislature. If the principle is already at work in the constitution of such bodies at present, our endeavour should be to avoid it as far as possible in the revised constitution of such bodies under the new regime. But, perhaps, in cases where the principle has already been at work, it might be extremely difficult to root it out all at once; and so it may have to be tolerated, even under the new regime, for a while. But we must set our face sternly against any further extension of it. The justification for holding such a view is that, in such cases, no specific interest of a minority, as a minority, is at stake, and so there is no ground for insisting upon such a demand in their case. As an illustration of this point, we may mention the case of a University. In the constitution of some of the eastern and northern Universities, the principle of Mr. Jinnah's demand is conceded, apparently; while in the western and southern Universities, that principle is not at work to-day. We must not, hence, extend it to those Universities where it is not in vogue. And even if we consent to put up with it where it is at present in operation, our ideal should be to abandon it at the earliest opportunity. A much more serious case is that of the Municipal Corporations. The Calcutta Municipal Corporation is constituted on the basis of communal electorates and representation, while Bombay has simply uniform, general constituencies and representation. It would be the height of unwisdom to introduce in the Bombay Municipal Constitution the principle of special communal representation, even though in Calcutta it may be difficult all at once to abandon what has been in existence for so many years.

(c) The logic of the last remark must apply to all cases of municipalities, district boards, school boards,, port trusts, and the like. Representation in these bodies should not be based on communal lines, where it is to-day not so. And where at present the representation is on a communal basis, even if it be not practicable to abandon it altogether all at once, the main constitution of the country should provide adequate means to effect this reform as soon as practicable, and drop the communal virus wherever possible.

(d) The reasoning of the foregoing conditions is dictated by no desire to do the Minorities out of their just dues in public bodies. But, in the writer's opinion, the best guarantee for the "adequate and effective representation of Minorities" in such bodies lies in the creation of the widest possible franchise,—say 'Adult Suffrage,'—together with such an organisation of the constituencies as to permit every shade of opinion of a given minimum strength in the community concerned to have its voice in such public bodies in proportion to its strength in the community. In Germany, they treat, for purposes of federal elections the whole Reich as one unit; and every party which can have a given number of votes from anywhere in the country, say 60,000 can get a seat in the Reichstag. We can easily devise some such system for India to give effect to the same idea of securing all due representation to every considerable minority. A system of propor-

(Continued On Page 7.)

*Previous articles appeared on the 20th, 21st and 22nd instant.

Notes of the Day

"Dual Policy" At Work.

The Punjab Government have brought forward their own small Bill called the Criminal Law Amendment Bill, which will supplement the efforts of the Central Government. Most Provincial Governments have been arming themselves with these powers to meet the Congress propaganda, and not terrorist activities, as the public have always complained. In Punjab also there are to be notified areas and notified liabilities in the form of land revenue dues and similar payments to Government. There is to be penalty for "mock funerals", And for all this no action lies "in any court against any Police Officer or persons fir anything in good faith done or intended to be done in pursuance of the execution of this Act." This will place a premium on the irresponsibility of subordinate officials, and will invest them with powers which can neither be controlled nor checked by any law court. And yet we are seriously told India is on the eve of Swaraj!

And In N. W. F. P. Too!

In a similar measure, called the Tranquility Bill, for the newly constituted Governor's Province on the Frontier, we are told as a "concession" to popular clamour provision has been made for appeal to Judicial Commissioner. These powers of appeal are illusory as has been found in Bombay, for even a High Court cannot go beyond the four corners of the Act, and its functions are merely to interpret law and not correct it. The Bombay High Court has ruled that truth was no justification and the Advocate-General maintained such a proposition on behalf of the Government. The official spokesman at Peshawar perhaps seeing the strength of public feeling and also among the legislators, agreed to make some concessions, but they do not go far enough. That is the first boon the Province has earned after being translated into a Governor's Province!

Sickening Hypocrisy.

It is difficult to write with restraint of the hypocrisy of some of these politicians. The British Premier received a deputation representing the British churches headed by the Archbishops of Canterbury and York and the heads of other Churches, and he told these dignitaries that he was going to Geneva to bring about a better understanding between the different countries. Yet only the other day, France and England refused to prevent the manufacture of armaments by private firms in their territories, because it pays them! While China and Japan were at war, both were supplied with arms by the same country, and while it made profit, the Chinese and Japs killed and maimed each other! Is there the slightest hope of any honest and straightforward understanding on such questions, as long as there is money in the armament business? We can quite appreciate the anxiety of Tories, because most of them are closely connected with munition makers, but what we cannot understand is the attitude of Mr. MacDonald—a pacifist when out of power!

A Question Of Humanity.

The Post Master-General has issued a notification drawing the attention of the public to certain sections of the Indian Post Office Act which forbid unauthorised persons and bodies from collecting, carrying and delivering letters or receiving them for the purpose of distribution. It appears that in consequence of the marked increase of postage in recent years private distribution of letters is rampant in several cities on a pretty large scale. The Post Master-General's notification should be a warning as much to Government as to the people. Government should realise that there are sharp limits to increase in postage as to increased taxation even in India.

Who Are The Best?

Addressing a gathering of students a few days ago at Delhi, Miss Wilkinson of the India Delegation is reported to have made an interesting observation as to the best type of Indians. A very high Government official whom she had interviewed, she said, had expressed the hope that she would meet the best type of Indians. But she replied that that was not very easy to do as 99 per cent. of the best Indians were behind the prison bars. We doubt if the high official appreciated the remark for it is not all that can discern true merit in men.

BY THE WAY

(By A Gentleman With a Duster.)

A friend in week-end holiday —and poetic-mood wants to help me. Why should not his little analysis of Hoare's suspense and his ultimate decision in the choice of the marionettes for the Eight Week's London Show be given publicity by me? Gladly will I do it. Here it is.

THE SUSPENSE

Deep in thought see Samuel Stand
Revolving in his mind
Which of the articles in hand
He shall most useful find

Must I have two? asks little Samuel.

THE DECISION

He pondered deeply
Cabled to Delhee
and Rejecting Birlar
Plumped for our Sir Pur

Oh, one is enough, decided little Samuel.

* * * *

And that's all there is to it. But I understand that the "hotheads" amongst the Indian Merchants Chamber have been warned by Big Business that it is futile and foolish of them to kick up such a rumpus because a man who is not (1) a politician, (2) a constitutional lawyer or (3) a peace "intermediary", at great personal sacrifice accepts a personal invitation and chooses to winter in London—for what? Big Business is not clear on this point. But unkind critics are not wanting who assert that the Cotton Magnate will be at the pocket R. T. C. to safeguard the interests of the Indo-British capitalist union which feels poignantly that India should still be industrially so deplorably backward.

STOP PRESS

OXFORD'S WELCOME TO HUNGER-MARCHERS.

LONDON, Oct. 23.

Parties of unemployed "Hunger-Marchers" are converging on London from various parts of the country. A party of 240 from Lancashire, who arrived at Oxford, were surprised at being hospitably received by the undergraduates of both sexes who gave them hot meal, waited on them at the table, entertained them at concert and provided them with blankets and two new red banners.

The Government's attitude was indicated by Mr. Ernest Stanford, member of the National Labour Executive Committee, who in a speech at Crawley, said that the Premier had desired him to say that the Government were too well aware of the hardships of the unemployed but consideration of them would be hindered rather than helped by stirring up the trouble. Mr. Stanford added that at the moderate estimate demands of the national unemployed workers' movement would cost the country nearly £600 million per year.—Reuter's Special.

MUSSOLINI'S APPEAL TO U. S.

LONDON, Oct. 23.

Signor Mussolini review the post-war European policy in a speech at Turin when he addressed an audience of 150,000. The outstanding point in the speech was an appeal to the United States to wipe, debts' slate clean.

Mr. MacDonald, he said, had safely steered reparations boat into the Lausanne harbour. "Is the great American people going to upset the boat where the grief and blood of so many nations are stored?"

Signor Mussolini supported Germany's claim for parity in disarmament. Italy wanted real peace with justice. The League of Nations was too cumbersome to secure an effective action. The four great Western Powers should co-operate and give Europe political peace.

In the matter of finance, Signor Mussolini opposed the depreciating currency which would be of no advantage to the working classes.—Reuter.

FOILED ATTEMPT TO STAB LUCKNOW

REACTIONARY MOTION THROWN OUT

Muslim League Appreciates Unity Efforts

CAUTIOUS ATTITUDE OF COUNCIL MEETING

(From Our Staff Correspondent)

NEW DELHI Oct. 23.

The Council of the All India Muslim League met to-day and passed a resolution appreciationg the efforts for Communal unity but reserving judgment on the negotiations.

JUDGMENT RESERVED

Another resolution expressed the opinion the Communal Award should not be made a subject of controversy until an alternative scheme substantially improving the position of Muslims was suggested. The resolution further insisted on the principle of separate electorates but reserved judgment until definite proposals are made by the majority community.

POOR ATTENDANCE

Out of nearly 300 members only 20 attended. A majority of these consisted of Sir Mohamed Yakoob Dr. Shafat Ahmed Khan and a few title holders.

After three hours' discussion the above resolution was accepted by a narrow majority of two votes.

A FOILED ATTEMPT

It is understood that the attempt by Dr. Shafat Ahmed Khan and his friends who proposed a resolution cordemning Lucknow Conference decision was foiled and the aforesaid resolution was finally accepted

Maulana Shaukat Ali who is a member of the council did not attend.

THE MUSLIM DEMANDS

(Continued from page 6.)

tional voting may also achieve the same end. With such safeguards, there would be no need of any special,—much less, any separate,—communal representation in such bodies.

(e) The Minorities entitled to such special attention will have to be defined in advance so that no freak minority should be able to claim such special treatment. The only Minorities entitled, in the opinion of the writer, to special treatment in the National and Provincial Legislatures are:—

(i) The principal communities divided on lines of religious differences. These are the Hindus, Mussalmans, and Sikhs in the Punjab. Provided always in their case also, that no special representation shall be accorded to any Minority in a Provincial Legislature which does not aggregate, say 5 per cent of the total population of that Province, with a voting strength sufficient to return at least 3 per cent of the total membership of the Legislature, given their effective grouping and organisation.

(ii) No Minority, which constitutes less than one-half of 1 per cent of the total population of the country, shall be entitled to any special representation in the National Legislature, or either Chamber of it.

(iii) No such special representation should be accorded to classes, as distinguished from communities differing from one another on credal lines.

(iv) All such special recognition for "adequate and effective representation of Minorities" must be limited by the Constitution to a given period; and be capable of abrogation even within that period by special agreement between the peoples and authorities concerned. E.g., the Sikhs may drop their special representation in the National Legislature by agreement with the National Government, even during the period during which such special representation is in force.

On this basis, and subject to these limitations, the "Adequate and ecective Representation of the Minorities", demanded by the Mussalmans may be conceded to them so far as the Legislative bodies of the country are concerned. But such representation should be by and through joint and common electorates. The concession to communal sentiment made therefore, and to be made hereafter would be out of place, if there be no joint electorates. The Nationalist agrees to all the Mussalman conditions as a price for securing the national unity, which would be impossible except and unless we have joint electorates. The Mussalman's apprehension regarding their proper representation on the basis of joint electorates may be remedied by providing that:—

(a) Muslims should be guaranteed and granted a clear majority in the Provinces of the Punjab and Bengal, where their total population is in a majority; fifty-one per cent of the seats in these Provinces should be reserved for them.

(b) In other Provinces, they should be accorded 'a weightage' similar to that allowed them under the British Prime Minister's decision on the question.

(c) If in any Province, e.g. Punjab,—there be more than Minority recognised for such cial treatment, the principl the "adequate and effective presentation of such multip norities should not be app that the majority communi that particular province sh converted into a minority, be reduced to an equality the strengh of the several rities combined.

(d) The 'Franchise must arranged,' and the seats s buted as to give a propo recognition to the several nities in the Electoral Rol as in the Legislature,—pro ate to the population if or to any other agreed st

(e) In Provinces whe Hindus are in a Minori Sindh or the N. W. Fro same weightage should b the Hindus as is now ag with regard to the Musli Provinces in which the in a Minority.

(f) The Hindus and M ing the two most impor munities, aggregating o cent of India's populati agreed on this matter, a sion having to be sho mmunity,—e.g. Indian s,—shall be shared bet- principal communities me proportion that they t of the Legislature con-

The arrangement thus n the basis of Joint Elec- will necessitate a definite on of seats for Mino- munities'. But such re , whether for minorities e.g., the Muslims in Pro- ther than Bengal or Pun- for statutory majorities, —e.g., the Muslims in the Punjab and Bengal,—should last only for ten years, unless in the meantime the parties concerned agree to drop such reservation.

Mr. Jinnah's item 5 of his Fourteen Points would thus be amply satisfied; for he asks: Representation of communal groups shall continue to be by means of separate electorates as at present, provided it shall be open to any community at any time to abandon its separate electorate in favour of joint electorates.

ARSENAL RETAIN THEIR PROUD RECORD

Burmingham Puts Up An Excellent Fight Against Villa Park

LONDON, Oct. 22.

Aray team champions Arsenal who were without Roberts retained to-day their undefeated record. The visitors were faster and better combined. Winger Bastin scored twice in 10 minutes with two headers from Mulme. Liverpool's wild kicks wasted opportunities though Hodgson hit the cross-bar with Moss beaten.

In the second half Liverpool staged a revival. Wright netting in the fifty-sixth minute. Then Coleman found Arsenal's third goal in seventy-seventh minute. Hodgson responded in eighty-sixth minute for the home team. Both the goal keepers were exceedingly busy.

CLOSE DUEL

Chelsea with Gallacher had stern task. Derby have been beaten only once in the last ten matches.

Chelsea were unlucky. Mills hitting the post. There was close duel in which Chelsea proved slightly superior. Spectators who numbered 40,000 were greatly delighted. After goalless first half Derby drew the first blood through Duncan, who scored due to a blunder of defence. Then in the seventh minute Bowers increased the lead with a header.

Oakton from close-in, reduced the lead, but Bowers again netted with a header.

BIRMINGHAM'S MAGNIFICIENT PLAY.

Fifty thousand spectators at Villa Park witnessed the local Derby. Birmingham were weakened by casualties. Attempting to smash their rivals' undefeated home record they gave magnificent exhibition but in excitement missed chances. Hibbs played very fine football.

After a barren first half. Houghton scored in sixty-fourth minute. A spirited struggle followed in which Centre Half Morrall gave a very fine display for Birmingham and likewise Villa goalie Morton played excellently. In the closing stages frayed tem. closing stages frayed tem pers pers caused deterioration in the play.

NEWCASTLE LIVES UP TO DEPUTATION.

There was a strong wind at Newcastle. The Home team, who are cup-holders, were superior to Albion, the 1931 Champions. Only score in first half came through Cape. MacMenemy increased Newcastle's lead in second half with fine drive and Richardson then completed tally. Albion missed many chances.

Blackburn surprised Huddersfield by inflicting on them their first home defeat. For three years Huddersfield have now failed to beat Rovers. Blackburn were pressing from start and Bruton netted for them in twenty-seventh minute. Huddersfield defence was uncertain and Cunliffe scoring twice in second half enabled Blackburn to win by three goals to nil. Everton who usually play excellent football in their away matches, were surprisingly held by Leicester. Latter had their sole win of season six weeks ago.—Reuter.

Stein opened scoring in the twenty-sixth minute. Liddle responded for Leicester and Miles, new recruit to their team gave them half-time lead of two goals to one.

Following resumption Dean missed from chances. Keeley, Leicester inside right, was ordered off field. McCourty found equaliser in last minutes.

Potteries' Derby at Stoke excit- great interest. Johnson netted toke i in twentyfirst minute. as no further scoring in Port Vale were without resumption but they l. Morton gave glori- near end and almost

H BEAT BRADFORD CITY.

th beat their co-leaders City for first time in foot- ory, though they lost half Reed in fifteenth stop Weaver found Brad- 's goal from header in fortieth minute. Roberts equalised from penalty in eleventh minute after resumption and Barkas with brilliant shot, notched winner two minutes from close.—Reuter.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL RESULTS

LONDON, Oct. 22.

The following are the results of the football matches played in the League to-day:—

FIRST DIVISION.

Aston Villa 1 Birmingham 0.
Bolton 2, Manchester City 1.
Chelsea 1, Derby 3.
Huddersfield 0 Blackburn 3.
Leicester 2, Everton 2.
Liverpool 2, Arsenal 3.
Middlesbrough 1, Sunderland 2.
Newcastle 3, West Bromwich 0.
Portsmouth 2, Blackpool 1.
Sheffield United 0, Leeds 0.
Wolverhampton 3, Sheffield Wednesday 5

SECOND DIVISION.

Bradford 5 Chesterfield 1.
Burnley 3, Fulham 3.
Charlton 3, Notts County 3.
Grimsby 1, Bury 0.
Manchester United 7, Millwall 1.
Nottingham Forest 2, Swansea 2.
Oldham 5 Lincoln 2.
Plymouth 2, Bradford City 1.
Preston 4, West Ham 1.
Stoke 1, Port Vale 0.
Tottenham 5, Southampton 0.

THIRD DIVISION (Southern Section).

Aldershot 1, Bristol City 0.
Brighton 0, Clapton 0.
Bristol Rovers 4, Northampton 3.
Cardiff 1, Newport 3.
Crystal Palace 2, Torquay 1.
Gillingham 1, Exeter 2.
Norwich 5, Swindon 2.
Queen's Park Rangers 3, Coventry 3
Reading 6, Bournemouth 2.
Southend 0, Brentford 1.
Watford 4, Luton 1.

THIRD DIVISION (Northern Section).

Accrington 7, Hartlepools 1.
Barrow 1, Wrexham 1.
Carlisle 1, Walsall 1.
Chester 1, Tranmere 2.
Crewe 2, Stockport 1.
Mansfield 2, Hull 1.
New Brighton 0, Halifax 3.
Rochdale 1, Darlington 1.
Rotherham 0, Barnsley 0
Southport 1, Doncaster 0.
York 2, Gateshead 2.

SCOTTICH LEAGUE (First Division).

Airdrieonians 1, Third Lanark 2.
Celtic 4, Motherwell 1.
Cowdenbeath 4, Dundee 1.
East Stirlingshire 2, St. Mirren 1
Hamilton 1, Clyde 1.
Hearts 1, Rangers 0.
Kilmarnock 5, St Johnstone 4.
Morton 0, Aberdeen 1.
Partic 7, Ayr 0.
Queen's Park 1, Falkirk 3.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE (Second Division).

Alloa 0, Hibernians 3.
Arbroath 3, Bo'ness 3.
Brechin 2 East Fife 3.
Dumbarton 3, Armadale 1.
Dundee 2, Dunfirmline 4.
Edinburgh 4, King's Park 4.
Leith Athletic 1, Albion Rovers 2.
Queen of South 5, Forfar 1.
Raith Rovers 4, Montrose 2.
Stenhousemuir 1, St. Bernards 0.

BRITISH RUGGER.

LONDON, Oct. 22.

The followint are the results of the principal matches played under Rugby Union rules to-day:—

Cheshire 28, Cumberland 12.
Gloucestershire 6, Devon 11.
Notts, Lancs and Derby vs. Warwickshire (unplayed).
Somerset 16, Cornwall 13.
Blackheath 6, Cardiff 3.
Bristol 14 Rosslyn Park 0.
Coventry 8, Bedford 3.
Guy's Hospital 6, Harlequins 7.
Moseley 3, Gloucester 8.
Northampton 6, Leicester 9.
Old Alleynians 3, London Scottish 5.

Richmond 3, Cambridge University 10.
United Services 5, Oxford University 18.
Neath 9, Llanelly 13.
Glasgow Academicals 22 Edinburgh University 3.
Watsonians 0, Heriotonians 6.

Bright Prospects For Civil Aviation In India

TATAS HANDICAPPED BY LACK OF GOVERNMENT SUBSIDY

Future Expansion Must Depend On Adequate Public Support

(Exclusive To T he "Chronicle")

The inauguration of the Karachi-Madras air mail service last week by Messrs. Tata Sons Ltd. opens a new chapter in the history of Civil Aviation in India. With the increasing intensity of modern commercial methods, such a system of rapid transportation for mails was long overdue in this country. Messrs. Tata Sons deserve the gratitude and congratulations of the public for undertaking this new venture for providing air-communication between the important cities of Western and Southern India, and for linking them with the existing air routes from Europe, Africa and the Near East.

GOVERNMENT'S PREVIOUS VENTURE.

It is interesting to recall a previous attempt to establish air communication in this country by the Government of India about two years ago. Pending the organisation of their own staff and purchase of equipment, the Government entered into an agreement with the Imperial Airways whereby the latter's aircraft were chartered to operate a mail and passenger service between Karachi and Calcutta. Unfortunately, just when the Government of India's own organisation was complete and a large sum of money had already been spent upon the purchase of equipment, the scheme was abandoned owing to the short-sighted policy of the Retrenchment Committee. All the money spent on this venture was thus wasted. It is gratifying that the service was subsequently revived on a small scale by the Delhi Flying Club.

TATAS' ENTERPRISE.

The Karachi-Bombay-Madras air service satisfies a long felt want, and it is to be hoped that the public will show their appreciation in a practical form by using it regularly. Tata Sons receive no subsidy or any financial aid from the Government, and depend, for their revenue, on payments for mails carried. This payment is made on a sliding scale proportionate to the distance flown. Nor is there any guarantee by the Government to make up the deficiency, if the service fails to yield a minimum income, as was the case when the railways were first started in this country by private British enterprise.

GOVERNMENT HELP IN OTHER COUNTRIES.

This attitude of the Government of India is in sharp contrast with that adopted by other Governments. In every other civilised country, the respectire Governments have had sufficient intelligence to realise the importance of fostering the development of air routes by paying a subsidy until the traffic has expanded sufficiently to pay its way. They have also provided up-to-date ground organisations including terminal airports, intermediate landing grounds, chains of wireless stations and an extensive net-work of properly equipped meteorological stations.

LOW CHARGES.

The charges at present levied by the Tatas are sufficiently low to attract increasing volume of traffic, being only two annas per half ounce, in addition to the existing postal charges. The present equipment consists of machines capable of carrying a maximum pay-load of 400 lbs. If and when the mails increase beyond the capacity of the present equipment, Tatas intend to go in for larger and faster machines, and may then be in a position to cater for passengers on a limited scale.

FUTURE EXPANSION.

If the mail traffic is found to develop to an extent that would warrant a more frequent service, Tatas, we understand, would be prepared to go in for such an expansion of their present weekly service. But as long as the service is unsubsidised and unsupported in any other way, any developments on such lines must entirely depend on, and strictly follow, the expansion in the public demand. Tatas have, therefore, not yet definitely contemplated any such extension of their service for the present.

IN OTHER COUNTRIES.

While Tatas expect their service to be perfectly satisfactory and regular, there is no doubt that they would have been able to establish a bigger, faster, more efficient and more frequent service, if they had been financially supported by the Government, as has been and is being done in every foreign country. The extraordinarily rapid development of commercial aviation in other countries has been due entirely to the financial support afforded to it by their respective Governments. In other words, while almost every modern country has realised that, for some time at least, air services have to be paid for, India, in spite of its natural suitability for the development of aviation, is satisfied to be the most backward country, so far as commercial aviation is concerned, or expects to get it for nothing.

BRIGHT PROSPECTS IN INDIA.

The prospects for commercial aviation are exceptionally bright in India where important towns are separated by long distances, where surface transport, efficient as it is, is relatively little developed, the weather is favourable and the nature of the country is suitable for flying.

GOVERNMENT'S DUTY.

It must be remembered, however, that the actual development of civil aviation in India, and the speed with which it develops, will largely depend on the active support of the Government, which has so far been indifferent to this vital need of modern commercial requirements. Such Government support in foreign countries mainly takes the form of subsidies to operators, aerodromes, wireless stations and lighting of routes for night flying. All these factors are indispensable for the rapid growth of air services, and can only be provided for by the Government of the country.

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Immediate Govt. Action Essential

To Save Indian Salt Industry

(CONTRIBUTED.)

It was for the sake of preventing the Indian Salt Works from being swept away by the avalanche of foreign competition that the Central Legislature passed Act XIV of 1931 which had force for twelve months April 1931 to March 31st, 1932. This Act imposed "an additional duty of customs on salt imported into any port in British India except Aden and Perim, at the rate of four and half annas per maund." (Sec. 3).

The beneficent effect of this provision was immediately seen and the prices of salt stabilised at the level which was held to be fair by the Tariff Board. The total imports of foreign salt into India during nine months April to December of the years 1930 and 1931 will show indisputably the advantage produced by this Act:—

IMPORTS IN NINE MONTHS.

April to Dec.	In tons of salt
1930	3,58,979
1931	1,13,462

Compare with this the following:—

PRODUCTION OF INDIAN WORKS.

	1930.	1931.
Karachi	14,267	18,095
Okha	3,186	13,021
Navalakhi	nil.	5,323

These figures also are for nine months April to December.

The Salt Industry Committee submitted their second report to the Indian Legislative Assembly, in which it was pointed out that "the methods adopted in the Salt (Additional Import Duty) Act, 1931, . . . have been remarkably successful in achieving the particular object of stabilising the price of white crushed salt at a level which would encourage the substitution of Indian for foreign salt and at the same time would avoid laying on the consumer a burden larger than was necessary to secure that object."

OPERATION OF 1931 ACT EXTENDED.

On the basis of this Report the Finance Member moved the Assembly on 23rd March of this year to extend the operation of the Act of 1931. In his speech Sir George Schuster made the claim "that the scheme has been entirely successful in achieving its object" and pointed out that in the nine months viz. April to December 1931 "clearances of foreign salt for consumption in the Bengal ports of Calcutta and Chittagong fell from 80 lakhs of maunds to 24 lakhs, while clearances of Indian salt . . . rose from 41 lakhs of maunds to just under 80 lakhs of maunds." The Central Legislature accepted the proposals of the Finance Member and passed Act VII of 1932 by which the operation of Act XIV of 1931 has been extended upto 31st March, 1933.

But the facts of the five months April to August 1932 reveal a state of affairs to which Government must pay immediate attention.

KEEN FOREIGN COMPETITION.

What was done by Japan on a large scale in connection with textiles has been done by the Western foreign interests in connection with salt. The protection afforded to Indian Textile Industry by the Act of 1930 was nullified by Japan under-selling Indian (Cotton) Mills. Similarly the foreign importers of salt have brought large quantities of salt into Calcutta market during these five months at rates which are altogether uneconomical. They have maintained an average of Rs. 33 per hundred maunds and some of the recent sales have even been made at the rate of Rs. 30.

While the imports of foreign salt during 12 months ending 31st March, 1932 totalled 84,704 tons the imports of only five months of this financial year, April to August, have totalled 96,048 tons. The principal foreign importers, who are doing this dumping, operate from Assab, Ras Hafun and to some extent, from Port Said. Of these imports from former two places are prominent and it is understood they are helped by the Italian Government. The figures of their imports will speak for themselves. While during 12 months (April 1931 to March 1932) Ras Hafun was responsible for the import of 25,617 tons, these five months alone brought in 22,000 tons of Ras Hafun Salt. Assab imports during twelve months (April 1931 to March 1932) were 18,500 tons, while in five months (April to August 1932) they came up to 33,630 tons.

CAPTURING BENGAL MARKET.

These figures will show beyond doubt the intention of these Western Salt Works to capture the Bengal market at any cost and call for the inquiry contemplated by Section 4 of the Salt (Additional Import Duty) Act. If the Governor-General-in-Council is satisfied that salt not manufactured in India is being imported into British India at such a price as is likely to render insufficient the benefits intended to be afforded to the Indian Salt Industry by the additional duty" he has been empowered to increase it to the extent of an anna per maund by a "notification in the Gazette of India." The average rate of Rs. 33 per hundred maunds is so much below the fair price as found by the Tariff Board that the powers conferred by this provision have to be invoked to secure to the Indian Salt Industry those benefits for which the Additional Import Duty Act was enacted.

ALARMING INROAD.

The quantities of the imports of these five months are alarming and require very early attention of the Government of India. The imports are not in the nature of stray bookings but are regularly coming in and if allowed to go on unchecked for a long time will seriously demoralise and injure the Indian Salt Industry. Even by now stocks of Indian salt are gradually accumulating, the Golab stocks of 21st March and 7th September being 19 lakhs maunds and 29-1/2 lakhs maunds respectively.

THE MAY CONFERENCE.

Owing to certain circumstances the Central Legislature has restricted the operation of Act VII of 1932 to one year. Those circumstances were made the topic of discussions between the representatives of the Government of India and the Governments of Bengal, and Behar and Orissa and the various concerns manufacturing salt for supply to Bengal market at a conference which met in May last. Government of India have to take certain decisions on matters raised and considered in that conference, which will have a great bearing on the course to be adopted by the abovementioned concerns in connection with developing their works.

Pending those decisions the foreign interests are busy cutting the ground under the feet of the Indian Salt Works and Government of India cannot justifiably look on while this game is being played especially when the opportunity is created by the delay in arriving at the necessary decisions on the part of Government. The delay may be inevitable. But if it be, it is the bounden duty of the Government not to let Indian Salt Industry suffer on account of that delay. Government of India owe it to the Indian Salt Industry to act without delay and enhance the duty on foreign salt by one anna per maund.

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATICTICS

New York, October 21.

	Season To date	This week	Corresponding season 1931/32	Corresponding Week 1931
Total in sight, (excluding linters)	4,087	678	4,698	745 bales
Forwarded to American Mills including Canada and other America (excluding linters)	1,190	204	1,233	177 bales
Exports from U.S. Ports	1,771	223	1,334	217 bales
Of which to Japan	272	33	345	69 bales
Of which to China	59	4	213	15 bales
Of which to G.B.	245	45	133	40 bales
Of which to Germany	534	78	265	36 bales
Stock at New York	..	205	..	230 bales
Stock at U.S. Ports	..	4,034	..	4,206 bales
Stock at U.S. Interior towns	..	1,890	..	1,559 bales
World's Visible Supply	..	9,816	..	9,072 bales
Of which American Cotton	..	8,125	..	7,318 bales
Forwarded to the World's Mills (excluding linters)	2,766	365	2,592	317 bales
Receipts at U.S. Ports	2,524	407	2,902	381 bales

N.B. All figures are in thousands.

STRIKE IN PERAMBUR WORKSHOP

Sequel To Dismissal Of Men

MADRAS, Oct. 22.

The M. S. M. Railway Employees Union at a meeting yesterday adopted a resolution authorising a strike in Perambur workshops from Monday morning as a sequel, it is stated to refusal by Railway Administration to discuss the retrenchment question with the Union.

109 MEN DISCHARGED

The Agent of the Railway in the course of a statement points out that owing to reduction in the amount of work and other causes, there was a large surplus of men in the shops. In order to reduce this 109 men were discharged and special terms were offered to those who voluntarily retired. Later at the suggestion of the men it was agreed to retain 60 odd men marked down for discharge, absorbing them by increase of short time. Unfortunately the Union coupled this demand with two others namely that the Union should be admitted as partner for deciding the question of surplus and the men discharged last year should be re-instead. Concluding the Agent says that acceptance of these two demands was out of the question.—A. P.

RELEASE GANDHIJI

S Indian Chamber's Wire To Viceroy

MADRAS, Oct. 22.

The South Indian Chamber of Commerce has adopted a resolution expressing grateful appreciation of the efforts made by Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Maulana Shaukat Ali and Pandit Malaviya for bringing about a communal understanding and urging the immediate and unconditional release of Mahatma Gandhi for a speedy settlement of communal differences. The Chamber has telegraphed to the Viceroy accordingly.—A. P.

COUNTERFEIT COINS IN C. P.

Thousands In Circulation

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, October 21.

Thousands of counterfeit coins have been found to be in circulation in Central Provinces and following this discovery the Government have employed a specialist to make investigations in the matter. Numerous such coins are daily cut into two when presented at the Imperial Bank of India.

It is stated that some criminal has set them in circulation and the police are making a vigorous effort to trace the person or persons concerned.

Sholapur To Give Civic Address To Malaviyaji

(From Our Correspondent.)

SHOLAPUR, October 21.

At a meeting of the Municipal Board, presided over by Rao Bahadur Dr. V. V. Mulay a resolution to present an address to Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya on Sunday next when he is expected to come down here to open the Swadeshi Exhibition arranged for by the Sholapur Buy Indian League, was passed by majority, late yesterday night.

Rao Bahadur Dr. Mulay [illegible] four other councillors were authorised to draft the [illegible] and do all the needful in the matter.

JULIAN HUXLEY TAKES TO POE[illegible]

Professor Julian Huxley, British biologist, who arrived New York, recently to lecture American Universities, surprised group of scientists who were him at the pier by announcing he had become poet.

"I was letting my brain become topsided", he declared, "so I wrote a volume of poems as a safety valve. I found relief in my laboratory by writing poetry running brooks and sunsets.

"But I have also written [illegible] on biological subjects. Things of love," he added, with a smile.

President, Hoover was quoted as saying in conversation that what America needed most at the moment was a good laugh that would achieve a similar effect to Kipling's "Recessional" in England during a time of crisis.

LUCKNOW DECISIONS WELCOMED

Bengal Muslim League's Support

CALCUTTA, Oct. 22.

Extraordinary meeting of the Council of the Bengal Presidency Muslim League, Maulana Akram Khan presiding, adopted a resolution expressing gratification at the agreement and unanimity reached between Muslims of different shades of opinion and whole-heartedly supporting the decision of the Lucknow Conference.

CONGRATULATIONS

At a meeting of the Hindus and Muslims held this evening at Albert Hall, resolutions were adopted congratulating Pandit Malaviya, Maulana Shaukat Ali and other leaders for their sincere and earnest efforts to bring about unity among different communities and urging them to place before the country the ideal of communal self-effacement as a condition precedent to an abiding communal unity.—A. P.

4,700,000 YARDS OF CLOTH FOR NEEDY

The U.S. Government has made a gift of 4,700,000 yards of cloth to the City of New York to be turned into garments to keep 1,315,000 needy New Yorkers from shivering during the coming winter.

The Red Cross is reviving its war-time clothing activities and enrolling an army of volunteers based on the calculation that it takes 700 women working six days a week for 10 months to turn 550,000 yards of material into clothing.

The project is said to be the most comprehensive ever devised by any municipality, and the garments will be distributed through unemployment relief agencies.

FOR RURAL SERVICE

South Indian Effort

The President, South Indian Rural Service Association, Krishnancoil, Nagercoil, writes:—

I have great pleasure to inform you, that we have recently started an association called the South Indian Rural Service Association. Our main object is rural reconstruction. It is needless for me to say that the condition of our villages in South India are hopeless beyond imagination. Although much has been talked of on the subject, nothing practical has yet been done. To provide the villagers with sufficient education, to instil in them the idea of co-operation and sanitation, to give them sufficient knowledge of cottage industry and above all to preach them the gospel of Swadeshi, these and the like are the motives, with which we are prompted. If sufficient facilities are provided, it will be our main endeavour to start small associations, reading rooms and night schools in every village and to establish village panchayat, thereby making it possible for the suppression of all class-hatred and for the promotion of the feeling of brotherhood. No doubt we propose to confine our activities to Travancore at the outset. But in due course of time and under favourable conditions our sphere of activities will be extended to the whole of South India.

BETTER OUTLET THAN QUEEN'S ROAD

Motorists' Demand

[illegible] Editor of "The Chronicle"
[illegible] from the figures that I
[illegible]n recently, it appears
[illegible]tor users in the Bombay
[illegible]cy subscribe in taxation
[illegible]nous sum of Rs. 1,66,00,-
[illegible] annum which works out
[illegible]t per vehicle of approxi-
[illegible]ight hundred and odd
[illegible]r year.
[illegible]h many of the roads in
[illegible]city have been improv-
[illegible] recent years, the main
[illegible]outlet from the Fort
[illegible] seem to have received
[illegible]tion it requires—I refer
[illegible] Road.
[illegible]d is much too narrow
[illegible] main outlet of the
[illegible]est city in the British
[illegible]d its construction is
[illegible]owing to the very
[illegible]mber, vehicles are
[illegible]drive in the middle of
[illegible]nd because of the
[illegible]s, carriages and other
[illegible] vehicles are afraid
[illegible] to the extreme side

[illegible] the enormous sums
[illegible]y Motor users, is it
[illegible] to ask if steps will
[illegible]he near future to
[illegible]ty a better outlet
[illegible]vided by Queen's
etc.,

A. R. WADIA.

MOSQUITO CURTAINS
(PURE SWADESHI)
G. S. MHASKAR, Cloth Merchant
205, Girgaum Road, Bombay 4.

The prices given below are for Curtains without "DOOR." Annas eight more will be charged for a "DOOR." Packing free and Postage Extra.

Breadth & Length	3'x6	3'x6½'	3½'x6½'	4'x6½'	4½'x6½'	5'x7' & 6'x6
Common Gauze 5' Height	Rs. As. 3—12	Rs. As. 4—0	Rs. As. 4—4	Rs. As. 4—10	Rs. As. 5—0	Rs. As. 5—8
Superior Gauze 5½' Height	5—0	5—6	5—12	6—2	6—8	7—0
Indian double Net 5½' Height	8—8	9—0	9—8	10—0	10—8	11—8

Curtains of any size are made to order.

SAHARA GOLD BLADE

Every blade sold under money Back Guarantee Sahara Blades yield many more creamy shaves and will make your beard soft like velvet. trial is solicited
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

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Suitable for Gin Factory

1 MARSHALLS Drop Valve Steam Engine 10" x 17½" x 24".

1 KINGS PATENT Steam Engine 10¼" x 19" x 24."

1 LANCASHIRE BOILER 30 x 7½" x 140.

Also Chimney Donkey Pump etc. all in good working order.

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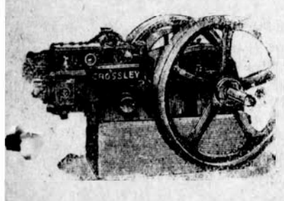

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ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY

JAMNAGAR (KATHIAWAR)

Bombay Branch:—

KALBADEVI ROAD.

SHIA POLITICAL CONFERENCE

To Be Held In Lucknow On Oct. 30

The Special Session of the All-India Shia Political Conference will be held on the 30th October at Ganga Prasad Memorial Hall, Lucknow.

Raja Ghazanfar Ali Khan Sahib, ex-M.L.A., Finance Minister, Alwar Estate will preside. Shia political leaders of all-India fame and delegates from all the Provinces of India are expected to attend the session. The members of other communities may also attend the Conference as visitors by admission passes which will be available at the Shia Conference Office on 27, 28 and 29 instant. from Mr. Mirza Mohamad Jafar Husain, Advocate, Acting Secretary of the All-India Shia Political Conference.

Delegates to the special Session of the All-India Shia Political Conference are requested to inform the Secretary of the Conference of the time and date of their arrival by the 27th instant.

Jamnadas Mehta On General Strike On Railways

FREELANDGUNJ, Oct. 21.

Presiding at a crowded meeting of Railway workers at Freelandgunj this evening Mr. Jamnadas Mehta showed the complete hollowness of the so-called necessity for the wholesale retrenchment which has been enforced during the last two years and which has resulted in turning out on the streets a population as large as that of the Panchmahal District and which has reduced the earnings of those who have still retained their jobs, to the starvation point.

EARNINGS FROM RAILWAYS.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta showed by facts and figures that since 1924 the Railways had been made to the Central Revenue crores and crores of rupees year after year and this way during the period of eight years as many as Rs. 52 crores of net Railway earnings were diverted to non-railway purposes and further there was a huge balance of Rs. 20 crores to the credit of the Depreciation Fund which was taken from Railways in excess of requirements. In this way over Rs. 70 crores existed to the credit of toiling workers of the Indian Railways, the interest on which would be sufficient to obviate the necessity of the retrenchment of a single worker, but the railway "bosses" had thought otherwise. And all efforts to persuade them to take a sensible course has miserably failed.

Mr. Jamnadas, therefore, stressed the urgency of declaring a General Strike before the year was over and exhorted the Railway workers promptly to furnish the quota of the men and money necessary to make the strike a sucess.

Mr. Jamnadas left for Bombay by Frontier Mail.

TRANSPORTED FOR LIFE

Young Man Murders His Own Sister

(From Our Correspondent.)

BELGAUM, Oct. 21.

Mr. N. R. Gundil, District and Sessions Judge, Belgaum, delivered judgment recently in a sensational case in which one Timma Devappa Gantalwar, a youngman of 22 stood charged with having murdered his own sister Gangawa aged 12 on 26th April.

The judge convicted the accused Timma under Section 302 I.P.C. of murder and taking into consideration his youth sentenced him to transportation for life.

The case for the prosecution was that the accused his father and sister and others went to Kungtoli (in the Belgaum District). On April 26 last accused's father Devappa sent his daughter Gangawa to fetch the two ponies which were left in the "Nalla" closeby as there was storm and rain was expected Gangawa did not return for a long time. Devappa therefore asked the accused imma to go and fetch his sister Gangawa. The accused went to Gangawa and there it was alleged he made her some indecent overtures. But she was unwilling to agree to his wishes. The accused thinking that she would tell about his misbehaiour to elderly persons and being afraid of the consequences murdered her with stones.

5-DAY WEEK IN U. S.

Adoption By Big Firms

America's unemployment problem can be solved in part by shorter working hours and the elimination of child labour, in the opinion of President Hoover and Mr. Owen D. Young. They were two of the notable speakers who addressed the women's conference on current problems, at "New York."

Several leading American industrial concerns have already accepted the five-day or forty-hour working week, including the Standard Oil Co., of New Jersey, the General Motors Corporation, and the E. I. Dupont de Nemours Company.

In the majority of instances there has been no reduction in salaries. One glaring exception, however, is the Ford Motorcar Company which has announced a new minimum wage rate of 16s for an eight-hour day to replace the £1 per day with which Mr. Henry Ford surprised the industrial world eighteen years ago.

The movement towards a five-day week is sponsored by Mr. Hoover's Unemployment Relief Committee, headed by Mr. Walter Teagle, president of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey.

The perfection of machinery said the President last night in his radio address from the White House, Washington, has made the employment of children which is very widespread in America, all the more inexcusable.

THE "ALIGARH MAGAZINE"

The Aligarh Magazine is going to be out later than previously announced. Those desiring to contribute articles are requested to send in their contributions to Mr. Syed Waheed, Editor, before 15th of Novermber.

Mr. Sayed Waheed, Editor, Muslim University, Aligarh.

IRON AND STEEL DUTIES

Protective Measures To Continue

RUGBY, Oct. 22.

The Report of the Import Duties Advisory Committee with regard to iron and steel duties, has been issued, accompanied by the Treasury Order for further continuance for a period of years, of the duties now in force.

The Committee states that such continuance is to be subject to satisfactory progress being made in the preparation of a scheme, of reorganisation and in putting the approved scheme into force. The first report by the National Committee for Iron and Steel Industry, appointed to work out schemes of reorganisation and development, draws attention to the severity of the effect of the general industrial depression on iron and steel industries of the whole world ano to the intensified internacional competition which is the result. Statements by authoritative representatives of the great Continental organisanions of iron and steel manufacturers are cited to the effect that exports sales this year have been at prices far below the cost of production.

Before the adoption of protective measures, the British industry was suffering from this uneconomic competition to an exceptional degree, owing to the relatively higher standards of wages and labour conditions. The National Committee urged for some greater measure of assistance in regard to tariff protection for a limited number of duties. The Import Duties Advisory Committee shares the National Committee's views as to the difficulties which the uneconomic foreign competition put in the way of reorganisation and as to the desirability of removing any uncertainty regarding the continuance of the protective policy.

THREAT OF INCREASE.

For the present, no increase in the existing level of protection is recommended, but if, when satisfactory reorganisation scheme is ready, foreign dumping does not cease, they will proceed to recommend such further protective measures as may be necessary.—B O W.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

POONA, Oct. 23.

Yesterday's depression over North Madras Coast has weakened and lies this morning over Orissa. It has caused nearly general rain in Bihar and Orissa and Bengal and local rain in east Central Provinces, east Central India and east United Provinces. The Arabian Sea depression persists with its centre near Latitude 17 degrees North and longitude 61 degrees East. Associated with thunderstorms there has also been widespread rain in Upper Burma and local rain in Lower Burma and along West Coast of the Peninsula while a few falls have occurred in South-east Madras, Mysore, Gujarat and Assam. The western disturbance has caused light local rain in the Punjab Kumaon hills and Kashmir.

The chief amounts of rainfall are: Monywa threequarters of an inch; Kyaupkyu, Akyab, Yamethin, Myitkvina and Maymyo half; Victoria Point, Gwa, Minbu and Bhamo quarter; Calcutta and Mymensingh one and a half Burdwan, Chandbali and Naya Dumka one; Bogra, Dinajpur and Balasore Sandheads three quarters; Dhubri, Berhampore, Sambalpore Chiabasa and Purnea half; Chittagong Saugor Island, Jalpaiguri, Cuttack and Cherrapunji quarter; Pendra two; Allahadbad one and a half; Benares and Raipur one; Mukteswar and Veraval half; Sutna Kanker and Lohardaga quarter; Bombay one; Mahabaleshwar, Mangalore, Cochin and Negapatam half and Matheran quarter.

Forecast:—Rainfall will decrease in Central Burma, East Central Provinces, and Orissa, increase in Bihar, North Bengal and East United Provinces and extend in Assam and West United Provinces. Local falls of rain will recur in North Burma, South Bengal and East Central India and on west Coast.—A. P.

AL SMITH AND ROOSEVELT

Drama Of Public Handshake

The major breach in the Democratic Party was healed at Albany in mail week when the political estrangement between Mr. Franklin Roosevelt and Mr. "Al" Smith, originating at the Chicago Convention of the Party ended dramatically.

Both men met on the platform of the New York State Democratic Convention and cordially shook hands.

The Convention was assured that the differences were at an end Mr. Smith urged the election of Mr. Roosevelt to the Presidency.

"The healing of the breach between Governor Roosevelt and Mr. "Al" Smith will greatly increase Governor Roosevelt's prospects in the Presidential election.

Mr. "Al" Smith, a former Governor of New York State, was the Democratic candidate for the Presidency in 1928, and was Governor Roosevelt's rival for the Democratic nomination in the present election.

The party split had led to the great Eastern States of Massachusetts and New Jersey being classed as "doubtful" for the Democrats. There will now be a straight vote for Governor Roosevelt.)

GREAT FIGHT TO SAVE NEGRO BOYS

Death Sentences To Be Reviewed

Sentences of death passed on seven negro youths from 16 to 20 years of age, which have caused nation-wide agitation in the United States, were reviewed by the Supreme Court this week.

The youths have been lying in the death cells of Alabama State prison since April of last year, and gifts towards their defence have been sent from all parts of the world. The feeling is general outside the Southern States that the case is one of "legal lynching."

Eight negroes were sentenced to death for an alleged assault on two white girls on a freight train on which they were all stealing rides. The girls were known to be of immoral character and at first refused to make any charge.

The trial took place in Scottsboro on "horse-swapping day." Feeling against the prisoners among the white population ran high, and several thousand white citizens, accompanied by bands demonstrated round the courthouse and wildly cheered each verdict of guilty. The judge refused to allow the trials to be transferred to another district. There was no medical evidence of injury or distress.

On an appeal to the Alabama Supreme Court seven sentences were confirmed and one reversed on the ground of juvenility Chief Justice Anderson dissented holding that the accused "did not get the fair and impartial trial required and contemplated by the Constitution."

Since then the feeling has grown in America that the youths were convicted on flimsy evidence and that their trial was not impartial, and a defence fund has been raised to make the appeal for a retrial which will be heard next week.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Oct 22

Birkenfels Ruthge Bhownagar
Clan Matheson, Hughes, Liverpool
Bengal Maru Amano Karachi
Karanja Baird Durban.
Varsova Briton Busreh.

DEPARTURE

Oct. 23.

Salsaas Henrikson, Karachi.

AFRICAN MAIL REPORT.

S S Karanja:—The B I S N Coy.'s mail steamer Karanja arrived in harbour on Saturday from Durban with mails a general cargo and 685 passengers.

S S Birkenfels:—The L Edward Ltd steamer Birkenfels, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Bhownagar with a general cargo.

S S Clan Matheson:—The J F Coy.'s steamer Clan Matheson arrived in harbour on Saturday from Liverpool with a general cargo.

S S Bengal Maru:—The N. Y K. steamer Bengal Maru, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with a general cargo.

S S Varsova:—The B I S N Coy.'s steamer Varsova, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Salsaas:—The B. S. O. S. & D. Coy.'s steamer Salsaas sailed yesterday for Karachi, with same bottom cargo of kerosene oil.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, Oct. 22.

S. S. Carthage for London:—9 bales animal skins, Grindlay & Co.

S S Birkenfels for Bremen:—63 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

For Antwerp:—100 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

For Hamburg:—55 bales cotton raw, Textile Products Ltd.; 110 bales cotton raw, O. Suleman and Co.; 2,560 bags groundnuts, L. Dreyfus & Co.; 22 bags groundnut oil cakes, H. Rawji & Co.; 6,300 bags groundnuts oil cakes, Strauss & Co.

For Ratterdom:—34 bales animal skin, D. Abraham & Sons.

S S Rawalpindi for London:—75 cks. condiments, Poonjiali & Co.; 50 cks. bristles, B. P. & Hayley Ltd.; 122 cks. bristles, W. H. Brady & Co.

For Marseilles:—7,040 bags groundnuts, K. Devchand & Co.; 4,000 bags castor seed, K. Devchand & Co.

S. S. Britannia for Liverpool:—30 bales wool raw, A. J. Calcuttawala; 75 bales wool raw R. Veerchand; 95 bales wool raw Bombay Co.; 100 bales wool raw, E. Movji & Co.; 70 bags niger seed, M. Bhuta & Co.

For Liverpool:—22 bales cotton thread waste, L. D. Vora.

For Marseilles:—150 bales cotton fly, L. O. Vora; 800 bags groundnuts, M. Bhuta & Co.; 1,400 bags castor seed, L. Dreyfus & Co.

S S Rattenfels for Hamburg:—130 bags niger seed, 135 bags muster seed, R. Shantilal & Co.; 70 bags rape seed, M. Bhuta & Co.

For Antwerp:—1,280 bags linseed oil cakes, 2,800 bags groundnut, A. R. Oomerbhoy; 4 bags groundnut oil cakes, Strauss & Co.

S S City of Hireford for Dunkirk:—275 bales cotton raw, G. K. Kaishaa Ltd.; 330 bales cotton raw, B. Mavji & Co.; 3 bales cotton fly, M. Naruttamdas & Co.; 1,370 bags castor seed, Birla Bros.

S S Bengal Maru for Hongkong:—20 bags fish mows, 6 cases fish mows, 5 cases shark fins, R. Dhanji & Co.

For Kobe:—71 bales cotton raw, T. M. Kaisha Ltd.; 800 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.; 200 bales cotton raw, V. Ladha & Co.; 35 bales cotton raw, M. Amersey & Co.; 39 bales cotton raw, G. Karamshi & Co.; 167 bales cotton raw, A. Khimji & Co.; 200 bales cotton raw, Birla Bros.; 50 tons tin clippings, G. B. Mehta.

For Yokohama:—26 bags coriander seed, 9 bags curnuria seed N. Mooljі & Co.

For Osaka:—62 bags gum traqecanth, N. Mooljі & Co.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, Oct. 22.

S S City of Hereford from Liverpool Agents, K. Nixon & Co.:—50 cases machinary; 250 cases art silk yarn; 25 cases provision; 35 cases electrfans; 25 cases cheese; 174 cases porcelsinware; 190 cases e'ware; 44 cases cotton yarn; 220 cases cotton piecegoods; 56 cases cottons; 30 cases newspaper; 158 cases tyres; 3,152 cases soap; 42 cases hoes; 51 cases beer; 280 cases chemicals; 105 dms. varnish; 174 dms. paint; 2,518 plates spelter; 55 dms. lub grease; 34 dms. colour; 10 dms dyes; 50 cases felt; 25 cases hardware; 24 cases tinware; 230 b'dles steel bars; 40 b'dles steel tacks; 625 b'dles steel keys; 1,250 b'dles steel sheets; 62 b'dles steel flats.

From Dunkirk:—700 coils wire; 2,802 b'dles steel rods; 5,702 b'dles steel hoops; 8,146 b'dles steel bars; 216 b'dles steel channels; 239 b'dles steel tees; 1,345 b'dles steel joists; 2,990 b'dles steel angles; 40 bags iron dust; 50 bags alum; 80 dms. linseed oil; 315 dms. paint; 1,695 dms. disinfectant ful.

From Naples:—9,738 bags patatoes; 897 dms. bleaching powder.

From Port Said.—50 bales cotton.

Holbrook's Worcestershire Sauce.

HOLBROOK'S SAUCE.

Improves curries, stews, fish, and meat and aids digestion.

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Amazing imitation of the great stage-actor "BAL GANDHARVA"

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Bapurao Ketkar—"ASHWINSHET"

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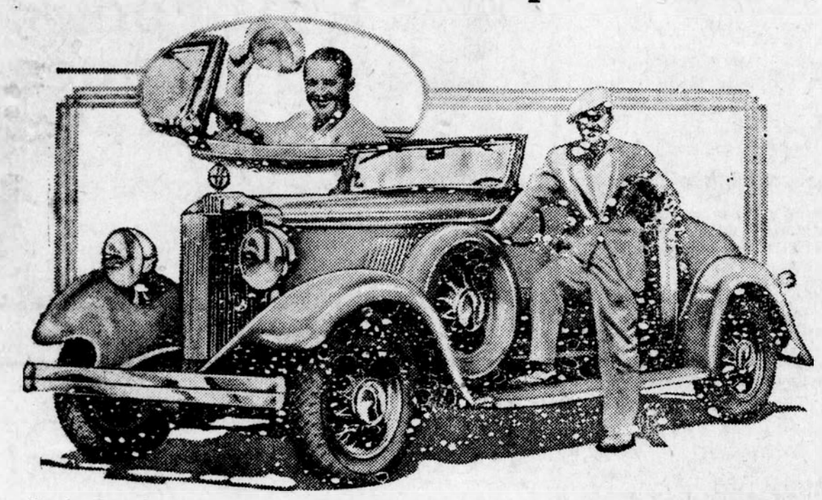
BOMBAY AND MADRAS.

Movie Idol on European Tour



Maurice Chevalier, idol of millions of feminine movie goers, has recently been seen in his native France with a charmingly beautiful companion. This companion is none other than a Series 222 Hupmobile Eight Cabriolet Roadster which Chevalier, the star of "One Hour With You," "The Love Parade" and many other screen successes, purchased in Los Angeles just before leaving America on an extended vacation tour. Chevalier told newspaper scribes before sailing that he would motor many miles before his return to Hollywood.

Simon's Sickening Opportunism

AN INTOLERABLE SLUR CAST ON ENGLAND

The Assembly and Council of the League have met during the week. The Report of the Lytton Commission on Japan's conduct in Manchuria will be published shortly, the Council will consider it on November 14; a special meetng of the Assembly will follow. Japan, a member of the League, in order to defeat whatever efforts the League may make to uphold treaties and protect another member, China against their violation, has given formal diplomatic recognition to state of things which it has itself brought about violently; informally, giving the screw a turn, Japanese spokesmen have indicated that for the rest of the world freedom of opportunity in the territory filched from China is dependent on submission to Japan's will. At the same time the Bureau of the Disarmament Conference has been sitting, with Germany absent. She has said that she will not return to the Conference unless the armed Powers carry out the undertaking which was implict in the Peace documents of 1919. Justice, if not the letter of the law, is on her side. She has said also that if her demands are not satisfied she will assert in action the right to have any arms that other Powers possess: that is, to rearm—a possibility most dangerous to peace. Regarding Manchuria, then, it is a case of vindicating the authority of the League, of law, against an aggressor whose offence is the worse because he justifies it with a cynical pretence of legality. Regarding arms, it is a case of the armed Powers imposing on themselves so large a reduction that Germany can rightly be asked to content herself with the recognition of her title to equality combined with a diminished and diminishing disparity in force. These two problems, geographically remote, have the same question at their core: the supremacy of the moral authority of the League. On both of them the British Government appears to have no policy except drift.

GENEPA FUTILITIES.

From September 18 of last year, when the Japanese army, occupying Mukden, began the python-process of swallowing body much larger than itself, it must have been at least as obvious to the British Foreign Office as it was to the layman that much more was at stake than a chunk of China or even the "open door." At all costs we have in these days to fight for the machinery of peace, the authority of the League. Despite its defeats, its subservience to the "Allied" Powers, its failures to redress injustices, its neglect of minorities it is all that civilisation has got, by painfully building during thirteen years, whereby to save itself. If its authority cannot save China against the most flagrant outrage since the invasion of Belgium in 1914 other Powers being weak, cannot trust to it, nor will others, who are overstrong, fear it. Yet the League, had it been courageously led when Japan first struck, might well have won. It was Japan's military men who struck while her civil Government at first opposed them, then wavered, and finally gave way when they experienced at Geneva only an opposition which was weak and hesitant. If there is now in Jap[illegible] what there was not last S[illegible]mber, a united front in favour of militarist aggression, the European Governments our own foremost among them, have produced it. To-day, when there is some evidence that France has decided to oppose Japan (because France must stand up for the League, the Covenant and treaties in order to resist the dreaded German claims), messages report Japan as fearing that England will prove to be her only friend at Geneva. It is intolerable that such a slur should be cast on this country; that we should not from the beginning have pursued the course which was plainly marked out by wisdom and honour The maintenance of treaties, the strengthening of the authority of international law, protection for the weakness of China, regard for the British principle of the "open door," cooperation with the United States —was there ever a case where wisdom and conscience so clearly demanded what interest approved?

BRITISH INACTION.

On disarmament we have no fruitful policy, only the absence of one. Everything depends on France and Britain. If a move is to be made someone must lead the way, but the British Government displays no signs of an initiative which would make it difficult for other Powers to refuse to follow suit. Sir John Simon profuse in fair words, is niggardly in action. In the House of Commons he makes a speech which seems to suggest that he is in favour of the abolition of aggressive arms; he reinforces his argument by allusions to the weapons forbidden to Germany in 1919. Does he then propose the abolition of those arms? By no means. He is full of praise for the Hoover scheme which would abolish some arms and reduce others heavily. Does he propose to accept substantially the Hoover scheme? Not in the least. We declare ourselves in favour of the prohibition of heavy tanks, and it turns out that we would keep them up to twenty tons. We refuse to abolish all bombing aeroplanes. To the amusement of other peoples we demand the abolition of submarines while we reject a scrapping of battleships which would leave us no worse of in proportion to the other naval Powers. This is not a disarmament policy; it is an inventory of their needs by War Office and Admiralty experts for whom disarmament has no interest. That is why, when the recent British memorandum advocated a "really valuable measure of disarmament," everyone asked what these words meant, and no one knew. No one knows now. But the armaments problem, like the Manchurian, will not wait. Unless they are settled satisfactorily they are going to prey upon us like the insatiable daughters of the horse-leech, crying "Give!" 'Give" We need a policy which, as to the Far East, will organise the League, with the cordial support of the United States, in a firm condemnation and a consistent pressure which will lead Japan to a better, mind; a policy which, in regard to disarmament, will by offering reductions, invite them from others, and so, while firmly refusing to allow Germany to rearm, will give her what she has never yet had a deposit as proof that we mean business. But time presses, for both in East and in West the crisis visibly grows. —"Manchister Guardian."

WIRELESS FOR THE WAR ON CRIME

Experts India May Copy

British police experiments with portae--omc rvetaoi rdl inn onuu the object of fastening a wireless grip on crime were conducted on crime were conducted on the Portsmouth-road the other day.

High officials of the Home Office conducted a series of tests with portable wireless sets designed for police patrols.

The experiments were considered highly satisfactory on the whole, and as a result of the experts' reports it is expected that the Government will consider a scheme for equipping all the mobile police—and eventually even policemen on foot—with wireless receiving apparatus.

The tests were conducted by the Home Office, and among about forty experts who witnessed them were representatives of the Admiralty, the Royal Air Force, the War Office, Scotland Yard, and various provincial police forces, including those of Brighton, Manchester, Bradford, and Newcastle.

The party left Scotland Yard in the morning in a dozen motor-cars, which were headed by the Flying Squad's wireless van, and at noon they made their first stop on the Portsmouth-road at Esher.

The cars were lined up on one side of the road, and on the other the official experts grouped themselves under a chestnut tree, and for half an hour made their tests with a dozen different sets. The wireless station at Scotland Yard and a temporary station erected at Imber Court, Thames Ditton, the sports ground of the Metropolitan Police, were used for the transmission of the messages.

A second stop was made at Cobhalm, where many people gathered round the official group, but were not allowed to approach near enough to listen to the messages which were received by an operator holding an apparatus tiny enough to be carried in one's pocket.

Then the party motored a mile further along the road towards Guildford, and having carried out more tests here they turned back in the direction of Esher, where the experiments were concluded in the afternoon

The experiments were on the whole highly satisfactory, and with one small pocket set messages were received over a distance of fifteen miles.

RAPID NEWS OF CRIME.

The importance of the tests lies in the fact that the increased mobility of criminals—motor-car bandits, smash?and-grab thieves, burglars, and highwaymen—demands for the public safety not only increased mobility of the police but also improved methods for the rapid distribution of crime news to the police themselves.

Scotland Yard's Flying Squad have their vans and cars, which are equipped with powerful wireless apparatus, but it would add enormously to the strength of the supplied with a light apparatus force if the mobile police were supplied with a light apparatus with a reception radium of about 20 miles.

The discovery of a practical portable set will, of course, bring to fruition the scheme for the erection of a chain of wireless stations covering the whole of the United Kingdom.

The proposal which is now under consideration is for the erection of four main wireless stations and a certain number of relay stations.

In addition it is suggested that London should for technical reasons do away with the wireless station at Scotland Yard and erect two other stations—one in the north and the other in the south —which would be free from the electrical interferences frequently experienced at Scotland Yard.

The fact that the fighting services sent their Ewireless experts to attend yesterday's tests is interesting. Like the police, they also are anxious to fin a practical portabdle receiving apparatus for use in their tenders and vans.

EAGLES IN SOUTH INDIA?

Story Of A Child Being Carried Away

People interested in Indian bird life were amazed to read a story recently published in a London newspaper that an eagle had carried away a child in South India —amazed because, as far as is known, there is no record of an eagle having been seen in the Madras Presidency.

A correspondent writes:—

"As you probably know for generations the Golden Eagle in England has been reported to have carried off small children to its eyrie, but nobody can quote an authentic case of this having been done. There are, of course, larger eagles in India than the Golden Eagle, but do not think any of them are to be found down the Madras side."

"What makes me disinclined to believe the story is that it is reported to have been taken away in the bird's beak, whereas it is a well-known fact that birds of prey carry their victims off in their talons. In any case, my view is that a child of 20 months of age would be too heavy for any eagle to carry off."

TAKEN AWAY WHILE PLAYING

The story to which the correspondent refers was as follows:—

"With no trace of fear, a little boy found on the top of a precipitous rock, states a message from Madras, joyfully exclaimed, "The bird brought me here in its beak.'

"The child had been playing in the open, and a big eagle had been seen hovering over it. When the child did not return home his mother became anxious, and searched for her son all over the village, but could not find him.

"Those who had seen the eagle hovering in the neighbourhood surmised that the child must have been carried away by the bird, and search patries set out into the neighbouring hills.

"After hours of searching, some one noticed the child on the top of a precipitous and apparently inaccessible rock. However, one of the men managed to reach the summit, and there, to his surprise he found the child safe and sound."

THE GOLDEN DRAGON.

Of interest in this connection is a book recently written by Mr. Bengt Berg, the well-known Swedish author, traveller and explore who for ten years has devoted himself to the photography of wild animal and bird life in all parts of the world. Mr. Berg (according to "The Statesman") is returning to India this cold weather to continue his hunt for further material to add to his rapidly increasing works describing the rarer living fauna of the world in their natural surroundings.

His latest book, of special interest to India, deals with the exceedingly rare Lammergeier of the Himalayas—the Golden Dragon, as the author calls it—which lives in the most inaccessible fastnesses of the Himalayan peaks.

This volume contains a dozen photographs of the Lammergeier taken in its own lair in positions and situations amongst which some represent the mother bird in the act of feeding its young. The fence Mr. Jansz We haven't tire region of the Sutlej Valley up a steep, mountainous flank and represent incredible patience, courage and enterprise.

After having tracked, not without considerable difficulty, the lair of this great bird of Mr. Berg found it was inevitable that only one way could be devised to make photographing possible. This was by letting down a balloon basket on a steel cable several hundred feet in length and waiting patiently for appropriate situations whilst this fragile vehicle dangled in immense space before the mouth of the cave. The result was marvellously successful. The photographs of the Lammergeier in its natural free state are, no doubt the first ones ever to be taken of this bird in such surroundings.—"Madras Mail."

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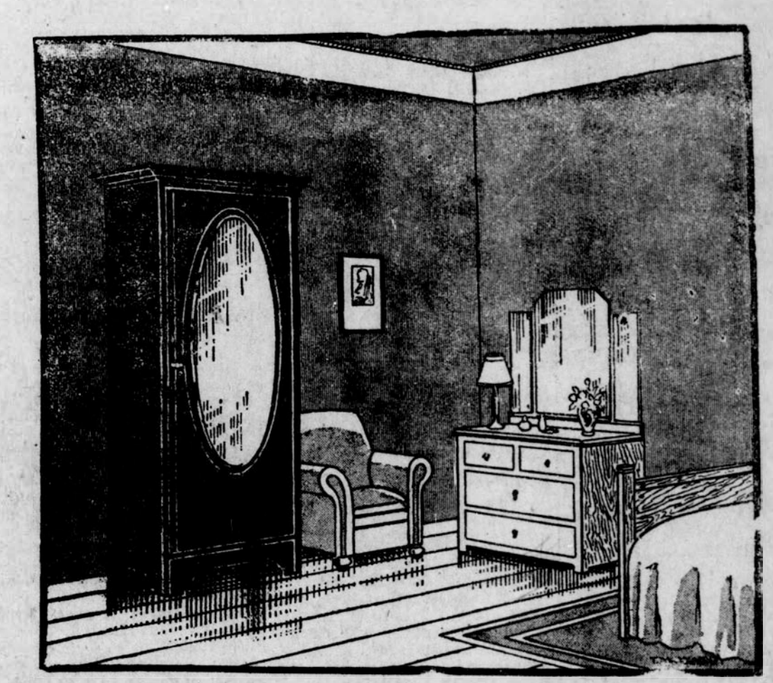

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HUMANIST RIDDLES PRESENT-DAY EDUCATION

Plea For Cultural Studies

SPIRITED REPLY TO SCIENTISTS AND SPECIALISTS

A spirited reply to the recent address of Sir C. V. Raman to an Indian University in which he expressed his preference for scientific studies to the limitation (or exclusion?) of humanistic studies, is made in his convocation address to the Mysore University by Sir C. V.Kumaraswamy Sastri, an ex-judge of the Madras High Court.

He pleads for a wide and intensive development of cultural studies is the basis of civilised life and enlightened citizenship.

He opposes early specialisation and the present costly system of education and also the faulty system of women's education.

HARMONY AND TOLERANCE

Sir C. V. Kumaraswamy Sastri, in the course of his convocation address to the University of Mysore, says:—

One of the defects of modern education is the process of specialization very early in a student's caree. The idea is to create experts instead of scholars with a broad-based knowledge of the various departments of study which while broadening the intelligence horizon and outlook, will be of use in after life. Boys of 15 or 16 are expected to make up their minds whether they will be scientists, economists, philosophers or historians. True culture is broad-based on the study of all those branches. The rich treasures of thought and speculation, the beauties of language as unfolded in our literature, history which is philosophy teaching by examples, and philosophy which is a study of experience affording rules for the conduct of life and consolation for its ills, are factors in education which cannot be neglected and are as necessary to the harmonious development of the intellect as a varied and healthy diet is to the growth of the body. A person with an all-round knowledge has a better chance of success in after life than a person whose mind has from his early years run only in one groove.

ONE-SIDED TRAINING.

It is unreasonable to begin to train the intellect in one direction only, at an early stage of intellectual development when it is too soon to say for which branch of knowledge a boy has a special aptitude. It seems to me that a student when he takes his B.A. Degree should have a good working knowledge of literature, philosophy and history, with mathematics or science as an optional subject. Most of the students after taking that degree have to devote their energies to the securing of employment and to many graduates life is so full of the problems of material existence and the struggle is so keen that they have neither the time nor the inclination to extend their bounds of knowledge beyond the barriers set by the University course. A good grounding in the humanities is often the best means of imparting culture, broadening the intellect and expanding human sympathies. When at the age of 20 or 21 a graduate is so equipped and can devote his time to further studies or research, it is then that he should specialise in any branch of study for which he has a special love or aptitude.

EXPANSION OF INTELLECT.

Far be it from me to underestimate the necessity or the benefits of scientific education or the use of specialists in the various branches of knowledge or departments of human activity. That science has been and is adding to the comforts of life and increasing the dominion of man over nature is a fact so obvious that it needs little argument. That production increases wealth and that science is the key to production is equally obvious. But when it is claimed that science is the only or the main avenue by which knowledge and expansion of the intellect are reached, that all other learning is useless or harmful, that it is only by science that the true Deity is to be ensivaged and true religion evolved "based on the understanding of this knowledge and not on beliefs that have come down to us from centuries of ignorance" superseding "the false religions that pass muster under the name of religion to-day," that true culture can only be attained and the world's ignorance dispelled, when the first object a child is taught to grasp is a test tube nd the last object the eye is asked to see is a monad under a microscope, when the periodical destruction of all books except scientific ones is recommended by one scientist as an intellectual necessity and the periodical destruction of man by war by another as a biological one, when factories are said to be the only producers of a nation's happiness, one is tempted to thing that the eye of an enthusiastic scientist can roll with as fierce a frenzy as that of the poet and with consequences as elastic.

EUROPE AND AMERICA.

One would like to appeal to the light of experience as furnished by the progress of thought and culture through centuries, to the various periods of the Renaissance in Europe and India with their efflorescence of learning and their expansion of human sympathies and to the experience afforded by over a generation's continuous scientific research and discovery, which refute the extravagant claims made for the pursuit of science at the expense of the humanities. Can it be said that Europe and America, in spite of the astounding discoveries made in the realm of nature, have come nearer to the solution of problems, social and economic, that are destroying the peace of individuals and nations and reducing Europe to the state of an armed camp? Can it be said that science, when it placed in the hands of men the terrible weapons of destruction now used in war and when it envisages more terrible ones to follow, is rendering a service to humanity?

To the benefits conferred by industrialism there is the reverse of the medal, the hard and pitiless competition and the distress caused by over-production. Is the life that we see in towns with large factories so beautiful that one would wish to see a factory chimney in every village? The writings of eminent thinkers in Europe and America afford proofs that all is not well in the world where the new gods of steel and steam have displaced ideals (although unscientific) which have made for peace, virtue and happiness. The recent address of Sir Alfred Ewing, the President of the British Association, gives room for much thought. He is reported as having stated that "the ethical advance of man has not kept pace with the advance of science, and that man in his present state is unfit for the tremendous responsibility entailed by putting in his hands the command over nature resulting from scientific advance."

SOUL'S YEARNINGS.

The truth is that religion, literature, philosophy, history and science are all equally necessary for cultural advancement. As observed by Lord Haldane, "you cannot without danger of partial starvation separate science from literature and philosophy. Each grows best in the presence of the other." There are several lovely things in human experience which cannot be adequately evoked or expressed by science. There are aspirations and yearnings of the human soul towards higher things than material comforts, there are griefs and aches of the human heart caused by love and loss and longing that require a great deal more than science to fulfil and assuage.

Science, it is said, has come to recognise "that we come nearer to the heart of reality by seeking a dimension that is neither that of time nor of space but a compound of them both." It should also recognise that true knowledge is a compound of science and the humanities. A discussion of the relative brilliancy and utility of the various lamps that illuminate the temple of learning by those whose duty it is to light it, produces more heat than light. It resembles the classical case of the dispute between a learned grammarian and an equally learned logician as to the relative merits of the two branches of learning, where the grammarian in the flow of words to support his case forgot the rules of grammar and the logician in the rush of arguments for got the rules of logic or the symmetry of his syllogisms. It was a wise motto that was inscribed over the portal of the Delphic temple: "Nothing too much."

After drawing attention to the need of study of Sanskrit and the vernaculars, Sir C V Kumaraswami Sastri proceeded:—

Unless the study of Sanskrit and the vernaculars is placed on a satisfactory footing, where can we get scholars to write suitable vernacular text-books and bring knowledge to the doors of the masses More than 90 per cent of our graduates can hardly speak in their vernacular with any fluency on a subject, while several of them can deliver learned lectures in English for hours. Before one talks of the immediate necessity of imparting knowledge to our youths in the vernaculars, our Universities should provide the necessary scholars and text-books. Till then the question of the vernaculars becoming media of education must remain essentially an aspiration and largely a sham.

In speaking of oriental learning one cannot but refer to the Pundits and the means of preserving the traditional methods of imparting knowledge in vogue in India for centuries.

WOMEN'S EDUCATION.

The question of the education of women is one that demands earnest attention and cautious advance. The home has always been our social unit, as the village has been our political, and our endeavour ought to be so to direct their education as to make our homes the centres of domestic peace and happiness. So far as India is concerned, it was the home that was the school and instruction was on lines mainly religious and ceremonial.

The question now is on what lines it is to be run. Are we blindly to follow the West without reference to our social customs and ideals or are we so to shape our methods as to develop the ideals and virtues intellectual, social and moral, that have governed our lives through the ages? Is the instruction to be such as would tend to the Hindu home being run and Hindu social relationships regulated by those high standards of honour, love and devotion that have been for centuries regarded as sacrosanct, or are we to scrap all the past and pursue blindly the methods of the West? The difficulty is enhanced by the fact that education of women on lines now in vogue is not of recent growth.

There are no universities venerable with years and wise with experience, which devoted themselves to the training of the female intellect. In fact, the universities refused them admission.

As regards female education in the West as now conducted and its reaction on social life and the home, opinions are varied. There are several men and women whose opinions are entitled to weight, who think that all is not well either in the ideals or in the methods. The question as to the end to which education is to be directed has to be considered and deserves careful solution. Is it to fit them for the home and to make them true helpmates of man or to enable them to enter into the arena of occupations till now his exclusive sphere and compete with him on equal terms and with equal opportunities?

Everywhere there is a growing opinion that a century of English education and the production of graduates by Universities has led, so far as earning a livelihood is concerned, to the over-production of graduates and to a mass of what I may call the waste products of Universities in the shape of failed students. Are we, in the present state of things and before the long time that must elapse before the remedies advocated (and they are legion) are tested and a satisfactory state of things evolved, to add women to the number?

Is there any use in educating women on lines which are neither economically beneficial nor socially desirable?

COSTLINESS OF SCHOOLS.

I think the path most conducive to the welfare of India will be to educate women on lines which will call forth all the noble qualities which have for centuries ennobled our womanhood and sanctified and sweetened our homes and which, while expanding the intellect, will turn it in directions which lead to the happiness, domestic and social of the race. I would deprecate hasty action based on imperfect analogies and insufficient data, the effect of which will be to unsettle our homes.

One question which I think is of great importance and which requires urgent attention is the increasing costliness of education from the lowest to the highest course. The lot of the poor student is becoming harder, while the poor and middle class parents find the burden much heavier than they can bear, especially as they have to educate both their sons and daughters It is of no use to extol the benefits of education and at the same time to make it more costly, more unattainable by those who most need it and more and more the privilege of the rich rather than the heritage of the poor. The effect on the students is far-reaching. To meet the cost of education, the poor and middle class parent has to stint the necessaries of life, to live in insanitary small houses, to deny his children the benefits of healthy excursions during the holidays and in fact, to put them in an atmosphere and in surroundings which enfeeble the body and depress the intellect. How few of the students have what is called a sunny childhood and youth?

Looking back on my school days, changes in text-books were few selection of text-books was carefully made and the text-books were judiciously changed. The books which an elder brother read were used by the younger members of the family and a couple of slates adequately performed the functions of the pile of note-books now required even in the primary classes. It is a legitimate grievance which one hears often that the frequent change of text-books serves no purpose but to swell the income of the publisher or a lucky text-book compiler.

SELF-SUPPORTING.

A great deal of mischief is done by the theory that schools, colleges and universities ought to be self-supporting and that such as are not should approximate to that ideal. When one considers the emphasis laid by statesmen on the benefits of education, on the truth that most of the evils which afflict society and the state are caused by ignorance, one is struck by the disproportion between the amount allotted to education and to other departments of expenditure and to the tardy attempts at realisation in practice of what is so insistently proclaimed in theory.

PUBLIC CHARITY.

But however much the Government may spend on education, the need for co-operation by the public is necessary. In Europe and America large sums are contributed by individuals and associations towards the spread of education. There is no reason why the rich in India should not follow the example at least in the will to give, though not owing to the want of equal resources, in the extent of the gifts. It is sad to see the amounts squandered on marriages, on useless tamashas on other occasions and on festivals in temples, which might usefully be turned to educational needs. It will be a good day for the country when the trustees of temples and heads of mutts will see the necessity of diverting a large portion of the funds now wasted on feeding and fireworks, on maintaining an army of useless parasites to enhance their dignity and on litigation either to vindicate their own dignity or that of the Almighty, to the education of their countrymen.

SOCIAL REFORM.

Till quite recently we have concentrated mostly on our political advancement and devoted little attention to the solution of several social problems, forgetting that the two problems are inseparable. There have not been wanting thinkers who have been drawing our attention to our social drawbacks and to the need of social demolition and reconstruction. But so fascinated have we been with politics that, while our congresses drew thousands, our social reform conferences drew but tens. I think that it is time that educated India should wake up and see that political advantages are not counter-balanced or destroyed by social evils. The flight of time always deposits on social institutions and laws the dust which, if not periodically swept away, will not only obscure the original beauty and utility of the structure, but will destroy it beyond possibility of repair.

DOWRIES.

Take, for instance, the practice of demanding money from the parents of girls as a condition of marriage and fixing a regular tariff for subsequent ceremonies incidental to and consequent on it. If a father has more sons than daughters the balance of trade is in his favour: if otherwise it is against him. In houses where there are more than one female member, the most painful form of domestic snobebry, that based on the wealth of the girl's father and the capacity of her husband or his father to exploit it, renders the lives of girls which ought to be radiant with the joy of wedded harpiness, a slow torture, not the less pitiable because it is suffered in the seclusion of the home. The practice is not confined to the needy but numbers amongst its votaries graduates who have obtained high degrees, Government officials, lawyers, professors and merchants. Not only is it not sanctioned by our lawgivers but it is a negation of every precept and a mockery of the solemn mantras recited at the marriage.

COMMUNAL TENSION.

I hope the communal tension between Brahmins and Non-Brahmins will also pass away. It is for the educated young men of India, to whatever religion or creed they may belong, to sink all their differences and work for the welfare, political, economical and social, of their country. The task is not impossible as the differences that now rend us are on non-essentials and are already being smoothened by time. With the extension of the franchise, political preponderance will be in the hands of those who form the majority of the electorate and they certainly will not be the Brahmins. Extension of knowledge will diminish their priestly influence, of which some are so muh afraid and others make so much. Their cultural ascendancy and the fruits arising therefrom are being shared by other communities and I am sure that the irritation caused by their preponderance in Government service will soon be allayed. No one community is the monopolist of all the virtues nor is it the cause of all the misery endured by other communities.

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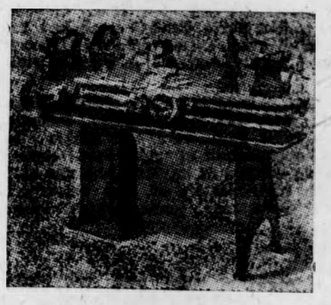
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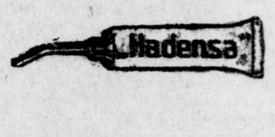

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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: MONDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1932

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KARACHI, THE CITY BEAUTIFUL

Acharya P. C. Ray's Tribute

CIVIC ADDRESS TO DEVOTEE OF SCIENCE

KARACHI, Oct. 22.

"I see before me almost the realisation of my dreams. The silver linings after a dark night which I see before me betoken the ushering in of a new era of India for Indians," declared Sir P. C. Ray, in the course of a reply to civic address this evening.

Coming from a City which claimed to be the second in the Empire he felt as if his pride had been humbled. Calcutta with an income of two and a half crores was unable to spend over two lakhs for education of submerged classes whereas Karachi with an income of Rs. 36 lakhs was able to spend Rs. 6 lakhs for the education of the submerged classes, of course, with Government grant, which spoke well of Karachi.

CITY BEAUTIFUL.

Karachi was full of beautiful villas and everywhere there was neatness and cleanliness to prefection and there was no savoury odour. Houses in Karachi were almost a picture of beauty and cleanliness. The death rate in conjested portions of Calcutta was that every third child died within one year of birth and the other two hovered between life and death. In Karachi health was splendid. He was inclined to call Karachi City Beautiful. Everything was so fascinating that he felt he had come as a learner than a preacher. His recollection of the City and the splendid and princely reception would always be a happy souvenir and he would cherish the address. The Municipality had presented as a precious momento. Acharya Roy concluded, "I am not an orator. The whole of my life I have spent in the recess of the laboratory. I fight shy of big audience. It is only in the last 12 years that am going about with the message of Mahatma Gandhi shaking off my natural shyness."

DEVOTEE OF SCIENCE.

The Karachi Municipality in the course of their address declared that Sir P. C. Ray's life had been dedicated and consecrated to the service of humanity and dealt with his religious fervour and devotion to science. The address added that he had always been concerned about the improvement of economic conditions in India. A silver plate with an inscription of 'charka' and a laboratory was also presented by the Municipality to Sir P.C. Ray.

RIOT IN U. S. PRISON

One Prisoner Stabbed To Death And Several Injured

(Special Cable.)
LONDON, Oct. 22.

New York.—Rioting broke-out to-day among the prisoners on the welfare Island on the East River.

All available police were rushed to the scene. One prisoner was stabbed to death and many were injured.

The riot has been quelled. The trouble was due to bad blood between the Italian and Irish fractions.

The riot actually started at the warden's office between a peace-maker and the representatives of the two factions.—Reuter.

GOLD AREA FIND

JOHANESBURG, Oct. 22.

It is estimated that there are 278,000,000 tons of ore reserves in the newly-discovered extension of Witwaker's Rand, which are of incalculable importance. The discovery was due to a change. A German geologist, Dr. Krahmann, pionicking at Mulder's Drift, noticed rocks containing iron oxide. Researches were thereupon conducted for the main reef by means of a magnetic field balance.

Options have been obtained for a line of farms over the entire belt. Experts are of the opinion that the reef is nearly twice as long as hitherto estimated.—Reuter.

JAIL MUTINY AT PORTSMOUTH

Mutineers Starved To Submit To Authorities

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, Oct. 22.

Kingston (Ontario)—Disturbances in the Portsmouth penitentiary the first of which occurred on Monday, broke out again on Thursday night, when 100 prisoners housed in an overflow dormitory overpowered 40 guards and released other convicts. Troops armed with machine-guns were called in, and they ensured control of the situation. Some firing was resorted to, in which one convict was slightly wounded, before the convicts who were raising Bedlam inside the walls and smashing property were silenced. Some mutineers were yesterday reported to be still holding out in the dormitory, but as they are foodless, they are expected to submit shortly.—Reuter.

Amraoti Gives Lead To C. P.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
NAGPUR, October 21.

It is understood that the Amraoti Municipality has at its last meeting passed a resolution throwing all public water taps and wells open for use of Depressed Classes, Amraoti is the first Municipality in C. P. to pass a resolution of the kind and has given a fine lead in the direction of eradication of untouchability.

Only three members voted against the resolution.

U. S. PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION CAMPAIGN

Hoover's Address At Way Side Station

LONDON, Oct. 22.

Charlestown (West Virginia).—Stopping here on special residential train, Mr. Hoover stated, "I am glad to inform you that the country is beginning to right itself and shows improvement in every quarter."—Reuter.

INSULL CASE

Lawyer Shows Little Concern

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
LONDON, Oct. 22.

Athens.—Instruments of ratification of extradition treaty between Greece and America have been forwarded to Washington, meaning that Samuel Insulls period of peaceful sanctuary is nearing end. Insull's lawyer professes little concern, however, as the case must come before the Greek court even if the treaty is ratified.—Reuter.

HOOVER'S REQUEST TO TARIFF BOARD

LONDON, Oct. 22.

Washington.—President Hoover has requested the Tariff Commission to investigate the whole schedule of tariffs to determine whether there is adequate protection to face depreciated foreign currency.—Reuter.

Royal Dutch Petrol

(Special Cable.)
LONDON, Oct. 22.

Hague.—The directors of the Royal Dutch announce that their liquid position is improving, but it has nevertheless been decided not to pay interim dividend in 1932.—Reuter.

"LONELY" LONDON

As Indian Students Find It

LONDON, (By Mail.)

The loneliness of the Indian student in London was mentioned by Canon George Russell Bullock-Webster, one of the most famous of the city clergy upon his retirement from the Church of St. Michael, Paternoster Royal where he has been Rector for the past 22 years.

"If you want to be lonely, come to London," he said. "In London, students from Japan or China or India suffer terribly from this loneliness. They think we are showing them the cold shoulder: but they do not realise that a student from the Midlands feels exactly the same.

"It is not that we are an unfriendly people; it is simply the way we are situated. Here, you do not necessarily know your nearest neighbour. The man next door may be a professional burglar for all you are a ware of it.

"My city parish is a strange one. During the day, its population runs into tens of thousands, it is teeming with life and activity. But at the week end when the offices have emptied, the population of the Parish is about 130."—Reuter.

STORM AT RATNAGIRI

RATNAGIRI, Oct. 22.

News has been received here that four cowherd children, while grazing cattle in the fields, were struck by lightning at Wayangani in Malvan taluk. One boy died instantaneously and two girls and one boy are reported to be serious. A storm is passing over Ratnagiri and continuous rains have brought harvesting operations to a standstill.—A.P.

SUSPEND COLLECTION OF ANNUITIES

COSGRAVE'S NEW MOVE

Forcing De Valera To Resort To General Election

LONDON, Oct. 22.

Dublin Mr. Cosgrave is considered to have made a clever move in the motion, which will probably be discussed by the Dail next week, proposing that the Free State Government should suspend the collection of Land Annuities during the operation of the British import duties against the Free State produce. Political circles ... that it is possible that Mr. Cosgrave may win over a number of Labour members of the Dail from their allegiance to the Government, thus forcing Mr. De Valera to declare a general election.—Reuter.

OCCUPANCY RIGHTS TO STATE RYOTS

Vasna Durbar's Concessions

(From A Correspondent.)
VASNA, Oct. 21.

At a Durbar held in Ahmedabad in December 1929, His Excellency the Governor of Bombay addressing the Chiefs of Mahi Kantha Agency pressed, them to grant permanent occupancy rights to their agriculturists and the Thakor of Sudasana State made a happy beginning, which is now followed by Thakor Shri Bapusinghji of Vasna State. On 19th October at a State Durbar held the Thakor publicly announced the grant of such rights to perpetuate the memory of the birth of a Yuvraj born on 20th September last.

He also announced in the Durbar, the grant, of remissions of land revenue arrears amounting to Rs. 40,000.

He remitted the grazing fees, right to which was acknowledged by the Political Agent, of certain lands coming within Sadra Civil Station.

He has also reduced the land revenue assessment and has exempted his subjects from paying certain taxes, including a marriage tax known as Chori Hakka.

He opened a special school for Harijan children.

"PANDIT GANDHI"

Portrait As Bequest

LONDON, (By Mail).

A portrait of Mahatma Gandhi is one of the bequests in the will of Mr. Emslie John Horniman of Burford Priory, Burford, Oxfordshire. The will directs that this portrait (with his copyright in it) should be offered to the National Arts Collection Fund for disposal as they may think fit.

The will says. "Although not a political follower of "Pandit" Gandhi, I consider his importance in the history of the Indian Empire such that in the year 1929, I purchased in Paris his portrait in oil done by Mudaliar Ameresekara of Ceylon, reputed to be the only portrait then existing of the said "Pundit" Gandhi taken from the life."

Mr. E. J. Horniman was formerly the chairman of Messrs. Horniman and Co., tea merchants. He sat as Radical Member of Parliament for Chelsea from 1906 to 1910 and was for nine years a member of the London County Council.—Reuter.

PROTECTIVE DUTIES TO REMAIN

BRITISH TREASURY ORDER

LONDON, Oct 22

Continuance for two years from October 25 of the existing protective duties of 33-1/3 per cent on iron and steel has been decreed by a Treasury Order subject to satisfactory progress being made in reorganisation.

The report of the Import Duties Advisory Committee recommending the continuance, says that the immediate object of the duties in a great measure has been achieved, in as much as the imports subject to them have fallen by over 45 per cent in three months ending September, compared to the corresponding period last year but that the menace of uneconomic foreign competition is still serious. Reuter

A BUSINESS-LIKE DEPUTATION

Why Congress was Blackballed For R. T. C.

LONDON, Oct. 22.

Another stage in British and Indian statesmen's efforts to settle the Indian constitutional question has been reached by the announcement of the names of three-quarters of the Indian deputation to the Conference to meet in London in a few weeks' time to continue the work of the Round Table Conference.

The deputationists of 12 representatives of the Princes and 18 delegates from British India headed by H. H. the Aga Khan representing all principal interests but excluding the Congress on account of the Civil Disobedience campaign.

It is opined that the Conference on these lines is more business-like and calculated to produce quicker results.—Reuter.

WATSON OUTRAGE ARREST

CALCUTTA, Oct. 22.

Another Bengali girl, Indusudha Ghose, arrested at Jalpaiguri in connection with the outrage on Sir Alfred Watson, was brought here and produced before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, who remanded her to police custody till October 27. Rasamaya Bhattacharya and Dwijen Chaudhury, arrested in the same connection, were produced before the same Magistrate and remanded.—A.P.

NO COMMUNAL CRICKET

Agitation In Nagpur

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
NAGPUR, October 21.

The sport-loving public of Nagpur has issued a statement strongly protesting against communal cricket matches.

The C. P. Quadrangular matches commence at Nagpur on December 1, and a public appeal has been made to the President of the C. P. Quadrangular Committee, to convene a general meeting of members to decide on what alternative basis the matches should be played. The signatories of the appeal have themselves suggested a scheme whereby the Students and Professors of all colleges in Nagpur will meet the "Rest of Nagpur" and Jubbulpore Division including the "Military" team will meet the Berar and Chhattisgarh Division elven. They have also invited other practical suggestions and hope that by mutual co-operation and goodwill C. P. and Berar would for once wipe off this blot and play cricket for cricket's sake alone.

"A Gamble Holding Promise Of Big Developments"

DISCOVERY OF NEW S. AFRICAN GOLD FIELD

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, Oct. 22.

Prospects of the development of the new South African gold-field are eagerly discussed in the city of London and by the economists. The news that the German geologist has discovered famous Witwaters Rand reef which stretches 40 miles beyond the present known western limit has naturally been received cautiously, but shares of consolidated gold fields advanced slightly immediately.

A mining authority in London discussing the possibilities pointed out that a long period of development was necessary before the world would feel the real benefit of such a discovery but if the indications were confirmed there should be enough gold to make the mines workable for at least 50 years.

ECONOMISTS BUSY.

The news particularly interests eminent school of economists largely blaming diminishing gold production for depression, a point which has been emphasised in past two years' reports of Gold Committee of Economic Section of the League of Nations. Meanwhile authoritative statement describes the venture as a "gamble holding promise of big developments."

A new prospecting Company has been formed with a capital of half million sterling in which it is understood, all leading mining and finance houses will take hand.—

Lancashire Dispute Ends

LONDON, Oct. 23.

The Lancashire Cotton Spinning dispute has been settled on the basis of wage reduction of the 18½ pence in the pound from 31st October. The mills will re-open on Monday.—Reuter.

BENARES TEMPLE RAIDED

Over 15,000 Copies Of Leaflets Seized

BENARES, Oct. 22.

The police raided a Hindu temple yesterday afternoon and seized all copies of four Congress leaflets numbering about 15,000 reported to have been just received from the Provincial Congress Committee for distribution in the Benares division. No arrest was made.—A. P.

Ahmedabad Women Fined For Jail Indiscipline

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 23.

Mrs. Chandrkanta Nandlal and Mrs. Nahakore Chhotalal who were recently sentenced for picketing fire-works shops were again placed before the Magistrate for breach of jail discipline and sentenced o pay a fine of Rs. 25 and Rs. 50 respectively, in default to undergo two and three weeks' imprisonment.—A. P.

B. B. & C. I. Railwaymen's Conference Postponed

DOHAD, Oct. 22.

On account of heavy list of engagements in Bombay Mr. Jamnadas Mehta is not in a position to attend and preside over the B.B.&C.I. Railway Workers' Conference that was to be held on 23rd October at Dohad and consequently the proposed Conference has to be postponed to some other date which will be announced later on.

MINISTRY OF "ALL TALENTS" FOR BELGIUM

LONDON, Oct. 22.

Brussels.—The Ministry of "All Talents" including four ex-Premiers and 11 Ministers of State was formed to-day by Count De Broqueville, as sequel to the break-up of the Renkin Liberal-Catholic Coalition Cabinet owing to the Liberals' objections to quota for certain imports. Hymans takes Foreign Ministry, Jaspar Finance, Theunis National Defence and Tsoroffen Colonies.—Reuter.

Gordon Richards Eclipses His Own Record

LONDON, Oct. 23.

At Newbury Races, Gordon Richards rode three winners making a total of 166 eclipsing his personal record of 164 in 1927.—Reuter.

PRINCE ALI KHAN IN MOTOR ACCIDENT

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
LONDON, Oct. 23.

Prince Ali Khan, the eldest son of the Aga Khan, was slightly injured last night in a motor accident near Cambridge when his car collided with a lorry.—Reuter.

THE LAW MEMBER

CAWNPORE, Oct. 22.

Sir B.L. Mitter (Law Member of the Government of India), arrived here this morning. He was received by the district authorities and is staying with Mr. R.P. Bagla, M.L.A. He paid a visit to the Lalimli Woollen Mills, in Balika Vidyalaya, the Agricultural College and other institutions. Mr. Bagla gave an "At Home" which was attended by leading citizens, Europeans and Indians.

Sir B.L. Mitter is leaving tomorrow morning.—A.P.

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